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CONTENTS

	Page
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Floor Action	851
Committee Roundup	858
Around The Capitol	866
Pressures On Congress	872
Political Notes	874
Public Laws— Bills Introduced	887
Senate Vote Charts	891
House Vote Chart	892
What's Ahead	iii
Week In Congress	iv

\$1.4 Billion Housing Bill Sent to President

Page 853

House Passes "States' Rights" Bill

Page 855

Naval Oil Reserves

Page 868

Distribution of Defense Dollars

Page 871

Nuclear War, Fallout Hearings

Page 861

1958 CAMPAIGN SPENDING

Page 876

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of June 26, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59		Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59	
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59	To President
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59	To President
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 3 3/18/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 6/8/59		Hearings Completed		
Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Completed		Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59	
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			Hearings Completed		
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed				
REA Loan Authority (S 144)	Reported 3/20/59	Passed 4/15/59	Reported 3/24/59	Passed 4/8/59	Vetoed 4/27/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed		
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) (HR 3147)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59	Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 4 3/23/59
Wheat Program (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Passed 6/12/59	Reported 5/18/59	Passed 5/22/59	Vetoed 6/25/59
Passports (HR 55)					
Mutual Security Program (S 1451) (HR 7500)	Reported 6/5/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/22/59		
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/19/59	P. L. 48 6/17/59
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/19/59	P. L. 69 6/25/59
Interest Rates	Hearings Completed				
Debt Limit Increase (HR 7749)	Reported 6/16/59	Passed 6/18/59	Reported 6/25/59	Passed 6/25/59	To President
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59	Passed 6/8/59	Reported 6/24/59	Passed 6/25/59	To Conference
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)					
Gasoline Tax Increase					
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	Approved 6/23/59		
Highway Financing (HR 5950)	Approved 5/21/59				

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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WHEAT PROGRAM

The Senate June 22, by a 44-40 roll-call vote, agreed to a motion by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to accept the House version of a bill (S 1968) providing a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. The action sent the bill to the White House. The President vetoed it June 25. (For voting, see chart p. 891)

Major provisions of the measure raised price supports from 75 percent to 90 percent of parity in return for a 25 percent reduction in acreage, and limited to \$35,000 total price-support loans on wheat to any one person per year. Before passage, the Senate, by voice vote, tabled an amendment by Francis Case (R S.D.) to set the price-support level at 85 percent rather than 90 percent of parity.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, at a June 23 press conference, called the bill "a step backward to the 90 percent parity supports that caused the wheat surplus problem in the first place." He said he expected President Eisenhower to veto the measure.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 17 had agreed to a conference report on S 1968, but the House June 18, by a 202-214 roll call, rejected the compromise version, and, insisting on its own version which provided higher price supports than either the Senate or compromise bill, requested a further conference. The Senate then agreed to the House version, instead of going back to conference.

PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report p. 818.

DEBATE -- June 22 -- Case (R S.D.) -- "...why go through an exercise in futility" by believing that a bill providing 90 percent of parity price supports would be signed by the President?

Allen J. Ellender (D La.), chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee -- "I do not believe that any bill will be signed, to be perfectly frank."

Analysis of House Voting on Wheat

Charges of a "revolt" by big-city Representatives against high farm price supports are partly borne out by a CQ analysis of voting on wheat legislation (S 1968). Of 141 Representatives from metropolitan districts, 85 opposed the legislation ultimately sent to the President. But the split between the two parties was more pronounced than that between big city and farm districts. While a majority of Democrats from metropolitan as well as rural areas supported the legislation, a majority of Republicans, even those from major wheat-growing areas, opposed it.

The analysis covered Representatives from "metropolitan," "rural" or "wheat" districts who either voted or announced their positions on the House version of S 1968, passed by a 189-177 roll call, providing 90 percent of parity price supports in return for a 25 percent reduction in acreage, and the Senate-House compromise version, rejected by a 202-214 roll call, that provided an 80 percent of parity support level in return for a 20 percent acreage reduction. (Weekly Report p. 846, 848)

• **METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS** -- Representatives from predominantly "big-city" districts opposed the House version 55-85 (D 55-36; R 0-49); they stood 51-90 (D 51-40; R 0-50) against the compromise.

• **RURAL DISTRICTS** -- The votes of those from predominantly "rural" districts were for the bill, 68-19 (D 63-9; R 5-10) and 67-20 (D 64-8; R 3-12), respectively.

(For explanation of district categories, see 1956 Almanac p. 788)

• **WHEAT DISTRICTS** -- 21 Members of the House represent the top 20 "wheat" districts of the Nation, as categorized by the 1954 Census of Agriculture. Twelve of the 21 are Democrats and of these nine supported both the House version and the conference version: LeRoy H. Anderson (Mont.), Denver D. Hargis (Kan.), Byron L. Johnson (Colo.), Donald F. McGinley (Neb.), George McGovern (S.D.), Gracie Pfoest (Idaho), Walter Rogers (Texas), George E. Shipley (Ill.), Al Ullman (Ore.). Three were for the House version and against the compromise: J. Floyd Breeding (Kan.), Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.), Toby Morris (Okla.)

Nine of the 21 are Republicans. Five were against both the House and compromise versions: Page Belcher (Okla.), Hamer H. Budge (Idaho), Walt Horan (Wash.), Catherine May (Wash.), Edward H. Rees (Kan.). Three were for both versions: William H. Avery (Kan.), Don L. Short (N.D.), Phil Weaver (Neb.). Wint Smith (Kan.) voted for the House version and against the compromise.

NATIONAL DEBT LIMIT

The House June 19, by a 256-117 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7749) authorizing a \$2 billion increase in the permanent national debt ceiling, from \$283 billion to \$285 billion, and a one-year, temporary increase to \$295 billion. The House rejected, by a 24-127 standing vote, a recommittal motion by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.). (For voting, see chart p. 892)

The temporary ceiling, which would become effective July 1 when the present \$288 billion temporary limit expires, was requested by President Eisenhower. The House, however, followed the June 16 recommendation of its Ways and Means Committee and cut by \$3 billion the President's request for a \$288 billion permanent limit. (Weekly Report p. 824)

HR 7749, the Public Debt Act of 1959, was considered under a rule barring amendments and limiting debate, and there were protests of the procedure from both Democrats and Republicans who had wished to offer amendments on proposals to reduce the debt limit. Passage followed sharply critical debate in which Republicans blamed the need for the increases on the "big spenders" and Democrats charged the Administration with fiscal "irresponsibility." Members of both parties expressed reluctance to vote the new limits but agreed there was no alternative.

The Senate June 25 passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the President.

BACKGROUND -- The President's request for debt limit increases was his third in one-and-one half years. Congress early in 1958 authorized a temporary \$5 billion increase, \$280 billion. Recession-induced declining tax revenues led the President later in 1958 to request, and Congress to vote, a \$288 billion temporary limit, as well as a \$283 billion permanent limit. (1958 Almanac p. 267)

DEBATE -- June 19 -- Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- The bill was "most distasteful," and "the only way out is to cut out all these extravagant and reckless spending schemes that seem to be coming before Congress continually."

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), floor manager -- Voting against the bill would be comparable to "thinking you are eliminating the pressure on the boiler by merely knocking the gage off it."

Glenn C. Cunningham (R Neb.) -- Opposed HR 7749 because "I do not feel as though I should be called up to bail the big spenders out of this mess."

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- Urged the "conservative bloc" to "not give the spenders respectability by joining with them in voting 'No,'" since it was time for them to "face up alone to their constituency."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Unless the Administration changed its "shortsighted and wrong-headed economic policies, it is going to be right back here again, asking for still another increase."

RENEGOTIATION ACT

The Senate June 23, by voice vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 7086) extending the Renegotiation Act of 1951 until June 30, 1962, three years beyond its current expiration date. Following a brief explanation of the bill by Senate Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), two amendments cleared earlier by the Committee were adopted. The first, offered by Byrd, added six months to the 30-month extension period originally recommended by the Committee. The second, offered by John Marshall Butler (R Md.), stated that no profit limitation could be written into a contract that would be subject to renegotiation proceedings.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House May 27, HR 7086 extended the Act for four years and made several complex changes in renegotiation proceedings. In subsequent hearings before the Senate Finance Committee, Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, reiterated the argument he had raised during House debate that the House version of HR 7086 would increase the profits of missile and aircraft manufacturers by \$1 billion a year.

In reporting HR 7086 June 18 (S Rept 407), the Senate Committee knocked out the House provisions and merely provided a 30-month extension with the stipulation that the entire renegotiation process would be thoroughly studied by Congress before the Act's next expiration date. (Weekly Report p. 823)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7086: Extended the Act until June 30, 1962.

Increased the salary of the General Counsel of the Renegotiation Board to \$19,000, the same amount paid to the general counsels of the Federal agencies involved in renegotiation proceedings.

Directed the House and Senate Armed Services Committees to make a comprehensive study of the procurement policies of Federal agencies and to send their findings to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which then would conduct a study of the renegotiation process. The results of the first study would be reported to Congress by Sept. 30, 1960 and the second by March 31, 1961.

Specified that no Federal agency could insert a profit limitation device into a contract subject to the Renegotiation Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

The Senate June 23, by an 89-1 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 7040) appropriating \$6,559,348,600 in fiscal 1960 for 16 independent Federal agencies and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, which is under the Executive Office of the President. Over \$5 billion of the funds was for the Veterans Administration. The Senate accepted Appropriations Committee amendments which brought the bill's total to \$101,690,800 more than the House voted but \$24,839,400 below the \$6,584,188,000 requested by President Eisenhower.

Stephen Young (D Ohio), who cast the sole dissenting vote, said the bill carried "too much spending," particularly for civil defense programs. (For voting, see chart p. 891)

BACKGROUND -- HR 7040, as reported (S Rept 423) June 22 by the Committee, carried increases over House-approved figures for almost every agency. Major additions included: \$48,750,000 for the Federal Aviation Agency, of which \$37 million was for air traffic operation and safety; \$17,027,000 for the National Science Foundation; and \$16 million above the House appropriation for the OCDM, of which \$15 million was for Federal matching grants to the states for civil defense programs, mainly for personnel and administrative costs.

The House Appropriations Committee had refused to recommend similar funds on the grounds the program would create a "bureaucracy...divorced from responsibility to either Federal or local governments...." Critics feared it would enlarge "city hall" patronage systems. The Senate Committee, however, said in its report it was "advised" that each state has a civil service or merit system with standards similar to the Federal program and if such merit standards were not complied with, "the law would prohibit the matching of funds."

The House May 11 passed its version of the bill. (Weekly Report p. 679)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, HR 7040 appropriated:

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	\$ 59,735,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	66,925,000
Civil Service Commission	22,290,000
Federal Aviation Agency	560,150,000
Federal Communications Commission	10,700,000
Federal Power Commission	7,374,000
Federal Trade Commission	6,935,000
General Accounting Office	41,800,000
General Services Administration	276,946,800
Housing and Home Finance Agency	239,377,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	19,900,000
National Capital Housing Authority	40,000
National Science Foundation	160,300,000
Renegotiation Board	3,000,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	8,275,000
Selective Service System	29,556,800
Veterans Administration	5,046,044,000
TOTAL	\$6,559,348,600

The bill also:

Rescinded \$50 million in unobligated balances previously appropriated for carrying out the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

CONGRESS SENDS \$1.4 BILLION HOUSING BILL TO PRESIDENT

The Senate June 22, by a 56-31 roll-call vote, and the House June 23, on a 241-177 roll call, adopted the conference report on the Housing Act of 1959 (S 57). (For voting, see charts p. 891, 892) The action sent the bill to the President. Two of his advisers, Budget Director Maurice H. Stans and Norman P. Mason, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, said they would recommend a veto of the bill despite the fact that House-Senate conferees had cut the total cost below the original Senate and House figures. The cuts were described as a "block that veto" attempt.

The Administration and the Democratic backers of S 57 differed on the immediate and ultimate costs of the bill. Conferees said it contained \$1,375,400,000 in obligatory authority compared to Administration requests for \$1,760,000,000 and Senate and House authorizations of \$2,551,700,000 and \$2,100,100,000, respectively. The HHFA said the bill would obligate the Government to spend \$2,249,900,000 -- \$874.5 million of which it estimated as the 40-year cost of the public housing units provided. The bill's backers did not include a public housing estimate in their figures.

As to the bill's impact on the Federal budget in fiscal 1960, Democrats estimated spending at between \$28 million and \$69 million, the HHFA said it would come to \$75,340,000. Some but not all of the total would depend upon appropriations. Conferees had struck from the bill a House amendment sponsored by Albert Thomas (D Texas) that would have made funds for Federal National Mortgage Assn. operations, urban renewal and college housing available only through appropriation bills, instead of through contract authority as is current practice.

None of the Republican House conferees and none of the GOP Senate conferees except Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) signed the conference report. The major cut made in the bill was a reduction to \$900 million over a two-year period for urban renewal grants. The Administration had requested \$1,450,000,000 over a six-year period, the Senate provided \$2.1 billion for the same time and the House provided \$1.5 billion over two years. The Administration proposed \$600 million for the first two years of its plan.

Other major features of the bill increased the Federal Housing Administration's insurance authorization by \$5-\$10 billion, liberalized the size and maturity of FHA-backed mortgages, authorized 45,000 public housing units plus an optional 105,000 more, provided \$300 million and \$62.5 million, respectively, for college housing and classrooms, expanded the program to provide more housing for elderly persons, lengthened the maturity of GI mortgages to 35 years and extended the military housing program.

Housing Administrator Mason June 22 said "the bill is full of bonuses for the big people" -- "big builders" and "big cities." He criticized the "whopping program of public housing" and the size of urban renewal grants and issued a memorandum listing 15 "major objectionable provisions" of the bill. (See below)

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) June 23 said he had hoped for a "bolder, more imaginative" bill but that Senate conferees had had to "meet the opinions of others, including our colleagues in the House and, we hope, the opinions of officials downtown." Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), supported by Jacob K. Javits

(R N.Y.) and a few others, criticized the theory of "veto proof legislation," which he said was a "euphemism for 'Give the President what he wants,' whether or not we think it is good for the country."

Johnson noted that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) had proposed a \$2 billion housing program for New York state alone whereas "we are criticized for having a \$1,375,000,000 program for 50 states."

BACKGROUND -- S 57 was passed by the Senate Feb. 5 and the House May 21. (Weekly Report p. 213, 708). For comparison with Administration requests, see Weekly Report p. 430.

PROVISIONS -- The principal provisions of S 57, as sent to the President, follow, with those objected to by the Administration marked with an asterisk(*):

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Increased the total amount of mortgages FHA could insure by \$5 billion upon enactment and an additional \$5 billion on July 1, 1959 -- but rescinded any of the first \$5 billion that was not obligated by July 1.

Extended FHA's home improvement and modernization program to Oct. 1, 1960.

Increased the maximum FHA mortgage on a one-family home to \$22,500, from \$20,000, reduced the downpayment on homes valued at \$13,500-\$18,000 to 10 percent and extended the length of mortgages to 35 years.

Increased the maximum mortgages on rental housing to \$20 million, from \$12.5 million, and on trailer courts to \$500,000, from \$300,000.

Raised the maximum interest rate on such mortgages to 5.25 percent, from 4.5 percent.

Increased the maximum mortgage on cooperative housing to \$20 million and raised the interest rate to 5.25 percent on management-type co-ops and 5.75 percent on sales-type co-ops.

Increased the maximum mortgages on housing in urban renewal areas.

Made insured mortgages on relocation housing more widely available.

*Authorized the FHA Administrator to acquire defaulted mortgages on family homes.

Authorized FHA insurance for nursing homes if the state certifies that there is a need for the home and it is operated under reasonable standards.

Set a maximum mortgage of \$12.5 million and 75 percent of the value on nursing homes, with a maximum interest rate of 6 percent.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Made FHA insurance available on new or rehabilitated buildings in which at least half of the units are occupied by elderly persons (62 years old and up).

Set a maximum insured mortgage of \$12.5 million on such housing and a maximum interest rate of 5.5 percent.

*Authorized the HHFA to make direct loans to private non-profit corporations providing rental housing for the elderly, excluding transient or hotel purposes.

*Established a \$50 million revolving fund for the loans, which would have a maximum maturity of 50 years and bear interest of the higher of 2.75 percent or a formula based on the average interest paid by the Federal Government (currently about 3 percent).

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Increased the maximum mortgage the FNMA may purchase under its secondary market operations to \$20,000, from \$15,000, and to \$17,500 under its special assistance function.

*Reinstated until Sept. 30, 1960 a requirement that FNMA purchases under the special assistance program be made at par.

*Authorized \$37.5 million for FNMA purchase of FHA mortgages on cooperative housing, with \$25 million earmarked for consumer cooperatives and \$12.5 million reserved for builder-sponsored cooperatives.

*Authorized FNMA to make one-year loans, under its secondary market program, on pledged FHA or GI mortgages, limited to 90 percent of the unpaid balance.

URBAN RENEWAL

*Authorized urban renewal grants, under contract authority, of \$500 million for fiscal 1960 and \$400 million for fiscal 1961.

*Specified that applications for grant assistance shall be processed in order of receipt, without limit on the size of any project except for the existing limit of 12.5 percent of the total authorization which may be allocated in any one state.

Permitted the HHFA, at the discretion of the President, to exceed the \$1 billion limit on borrowing from the Treasury for urban renewal loans actually disbursed.

Repealed the existing 12.5 percent limit of the total loan authorization that may be obligated to any one state.

Authorized HHFA to make grants for up to two-thirds of the cost of planning community renewal programs.

*Authorized loans for land acquisition and slum clearance before the signing of Federal aid contracts, if local authorities approve.

*Authorized relocation payments of \$200 per family and \$3,000 per business for those displaced by any Governmental activity or by a program of voluntary rehabilitation of buildings.

*Permitted land made available for public housing to count as a locality's contribution to urban renewal and set standards for determining the value of the land.

*Permitted up to 20 percent of Federal capital grants to be used for areas not predominantly residential and not containing a substantial number of slum homes.

*Permitted public improvements by a city and property costs by educational institutions, made up to five years before the signing of a Federal aid contract, to count as part of the community's local share of the project.

Authorized \$10 million in grants for state, local and regional planning agencies and made eligible for planning areas with less than 50,000 population and those suffering from a major disaster.

PUBLIC HOUSING

* Authorized construction of about 45,000 public housing units (35,000 through fiscal 1963 plus unused authorizations for 1958 and 1959) and permitted the President, if economic conditions warrant, to authorize up to 35,000 additional units annually after June 30, 1960 under the existing \$366 million annual subsidy ceiling and the total authorized in 1949 (about 105,000 units).

Gave local public housing agencies authority to set rents and income limits and gave them more general power to administer their projects.

COLLEGE HOUSING

*Increased the revolving loan fund for building college facilities by \$300 million, to a \$1,225,000,000 total, and earmarked \$37.5 million of the increase for non-dormitory facilities such as cafeterias and the same amount for dormitories for nurses and interns.

*Authorized a new program of loans for the construction or rehabilitation of college classrooms and laboratories, plus equipment, and set up a \$62.5 million revolving loan fund for the program.

Made non-profit student housing cooperatives eligible for college housing loans.

ARMED SERVICES HOUSING

Extended the armed services housing mortgage insurance program (Capehart housing) through Sept. 30, 1960 and increased the maximum maturity of such mortgages to 30 years.

Directed the Secretary of Defense to acquire old rental housing under the existing law applying to Wherry housing.

Authorized FHA to insure mortgages on up to 5,000 family housing units certified by the Secretary of Defense as needed for military and essential civilian personnel in impacted areas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Made the prevailing wage and overtime provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act applicable to the construction of nursing homes, housing for the elderly, college housing and classrooms, plus (overtime provision only) Capehart military housing and (prevailing wage provisions only) defense housing in impacted areas.

Extended the farm housing research program through June 30, 1961 and made \$100,000 available for it.

Authorized \$7.5 million annually in fiscal 1959 and fiscal 1960 for loans and grants to applicants for hospital construction assistance in impacted areas who applied before June 30, 1953 for aid but were turned down for lack of funds.

Authorized \$300,000 over a three-year period for HHFA fellowships for training city planners and housing specialists.

Extended the maturity of mortgages made or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration to 35 years.

Permitted savings and loan associations to purchase interests in first mortgages on Federally insured homes, without area restrictions but under certain limitations, and to make loans to buy land for residential use.

Extended the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program -- a system under which FHA and GI mortgage applications circulate among lenders until one will accept the mortgage -- until July 31, 1961.

Exempted FHA-insured sales housing mortgages from inclusion in the total of real estate loans national banks are permitted to make.

Directed the HHFA Administrator to study the housing needs of migratory farm workers.

SENATE DEBATE -- June 22 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Denied there was "whiplashing" of conferees by Democratic leaders to produce a less expensive bill.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- The bill "keeps urban renewal on a hand-to-mouth basis" when a long-term commitment is essential. The cuts were made under a

new strategy of sending the President "veto proof" legislation," a strategy supported by a "minority of Democrats who are...preponderantly from states where Democrats do not even have to contest with Republicans in elections." The strategy "renounces or blurs...the Democratic platform and program" and will hurt Democrats "from states where the two-party competition is rough (and who) do need a party record."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- The bill "is extravagant, wasteful and violates important principles of fiscal responsibility.... Political maneuvering has too long delayed an acceptable housing bill."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "It is a good compromise, everything considered. The President would be justified in signing it."

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 23 -- Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- "No one can any longer maintain that it is a budget-busting bill.... If we cannot afford one-tenth of 1 percent of the President's budget for fiscal 1960 (\$69 million) for an over-all housing program that will meet the needs of the American people, then we have gotten into a rather strange situation...."

Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- Instead of adopting the President's six-year, \$1.5 billion urban renewal program the Democratic conferees recommended a two-year program costing almost \$1 billion. "This is known as saving money by spending it faster. A few more gimmicks like this from the big spenders and they will save the country right into bankruptcy."

EXECUTIVE OFFICES' FUNDS

The Senate June 24 passed, by a 79-2 roll-call vote, and sent to conference a bill (HR 7176) appropriating \$13,568,500 for the Executive Office of the President and various independent agencies for fiscal 1960. The amount was \$40,000 less than budget estimates and \$230,000 more than the House provided.

Debate consisted almost entirely of Democratic attacks on increases in Executive Office spending and on difficulties in obtaining figures for Presidential spending not listed in White House Office appropriations requests. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) questioned specific executive expenditures both within and outside the scope of the bill, suggesting that "the President could begin to practice what he preaches." Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) offered, unsuccessfully, an amendment to reduce the number of White House "lobbyists". An amendment by Sen. Douglas to cut salary and expenses appropriations in order to reduce the number of super-grade personnel in the Office of the President and the Bureau of the Budget by 15 was rejected on a roll-call vote 5-75. An attempt by Douglas to require publication of indirectly appropriated executive expenses was ruled out of order. (For voting, see chart p. 894)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 22 reported the bill (S Rept 422) with two amendments. These restored a House cut of \$250,000 for management improvement and cut the appropriation to the Subversive Activities Control Board by \$20,000. (Weekly Report p. 735)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Proxmire -- Reduce salaries and expenses of the White House Office by \$84,281 and prohibit use of the funds for certain staff positions; June 24. Standing vote.

Douglas -- Reduce White House Office funds by \$100,000 and Bureau of the Budget funds by \$200,000; June 24. Roll-call vote, 5-75.

Douglas -- Reduce appropriations for Special Projects by \$375,000; June 24. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 24 -- Proxmire -- "The taxpayer is now required to pay the salaries of lobbyists whose sole job is to sway the Congress to agree with the President. This is morally indefensible."

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- "I do not believe that it adds to the concept of an independent executive working with an independent legislative (body)...for us to put unimportant restrictions on the Chief Executive."

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Adoption of the Douglas amendment would establish a precedent of Congress "attempting to tell the President of the United States how to conduct his office."

FEDERAL PREEMPTION DOCTRINE

The House June 24, by a 225-192 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 3) to limit Federal court power to strike down state laws under the Federal preemption doctrine and to permit state enforcement of laws punishing sedition against the Federal Government. Before passage, the House on a 191-227 roll call rejected a motion by John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill. The rule for debate was adopted June 22 on a 233-116 roll-call. (For voting, see chart p. 892)

Debate centered largely on the broad preemption provision of the bill. (See provisions, below)

Supporters of HR 3, led by sponsor Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and floor manager Edwin E. Willis (D La.), said its purpose was merely to give the courts a clear rule of construction on preemption -- so it would not be applied by "inference" in cases where there was no conflict of state and Federal law and no stated Congressional intention to preempt. They said it was not meant to permit states to nullify Federal law but only to enable them to protect their citizens in fields from which faulty application of the preemption doctrine had excluded them -- "no man's land" labor cases, narcotics control, health and welfare. Direct conflicts between state and Federal law, they said, would be resolved automatically under the bill in favor of the latter. Smith June 22 said the bill was not intended to affect Federal civil rights laws.

Opponents, led by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Lindsay, said the preemption provision would have far-reaching effects for labor, interstate business, civil rights and health standards -- areas where uniform Federal standards existed and were desirable. The bill, they said, would permit a great deal of state jurisdiction in these areas, would subject labor and business to a variety of conflicting jurisdictions and might be used to nullify Federal standards and guarantees. Moreover, they said, the provision was vague: it would need extended litigation to determine its real meaning; and it was retroactive: it would apply to all past as well as future Federal law, unsettle 100 years of established precedents on Federal-state relationships and invite extensive litigation to test jurisdictional conflicts previously thought settled. However, attempts by Celler and Lindsay to limit the preemption provision to future acts of Congress and to strike it altogether were rejected.

There was little debate on the bill's second provision, in effect reversing a 1956 Supreme Court decision (Nelson) striking down portions of the Pennsylvania Sedition Act on the grounds of Federal preemption. Celler read a June 22 letter from Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, repeating Justice Department opposition to the preemption provision of HR 3 and stating the Nelson case

provision might not be necessary because of a new Supreme Court decision (Uphaus). However, only 30 Republicans voted against passage of the bill. (For Uphaus, see Weekly Report p. 799)

BACKGROUND -- HR 3 was reported (H Rept 422) June 2 by the House Judiciary Committee, following 17-15 Committee approval. Although the Justice Department opposed the bill, the House Republican Policy Committee June 9 endorsed HR 3.

In 1958 the House passed a similar bill, with a majority of Republicans voting for it, despite a statement by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), then a House Member, that the President opposed it. During debate July 15, Keating said he had been authorized by phone call from the White House to say that the President thought the bill would cause "serious difficulty" because of its "retroactive feature." The Senate eventually killed the bill for 1958. (For background see Weekly Report p. 674-75, 792; 1958 Almanac p. 289)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3: Barred Federal courts from construing any act of Congress as intended to preempt the area of legislation involved, to the exclusion of state laws on the same subject, unless Congress had specified its intention to preempt the field or there was a direct and irreconcilable conflict between the Federal law and a state law.

Specified that no Federal laws dealing with subversive activities should be construed as intended to bar the states from enforcing their own laws punishing subversive activities directed against the Federal Government.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Apply the new rule of construction in the general preemption section of the bill only to future acts of Congress; June 24. Standing vote, 81-138; teller vote, 129-195.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Strike out the general preemption provision of the bill; June 24. Standing, 62-134.

Harold R. Collier (R Ill.) -- Specify that the bill is not intended to permit states to regulate any food, drugs and cosmetics already subject to the Pure Food and Drug Act or similar Federal laws; June 24. Voice.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Provide that the rule of construction created by the bill would not apply to any Federal laws dealing with civil rights, labor-management relations, education, rural electrification or interstate common carriers; June 24. Standing, 53-146.

STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 23, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended fiscal 1960 appropriation bill (HR 7343) providing \$645,668,200 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies. The total was \$31,632,900 less than Administration requests, \$1,222,000 less than the House voted May 27, and \$250,000 more than Appropriations Committee recommendations. The Senate rejected, by a 15-74 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to increase by \$500,000 payments to the U.S. Information Agency's Informational Media Guaranty Fund, which is used to subsidize distribution abroad of American literature and films. (For voting see chart p. 891)

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which handled the bill, said he believed the Senate version was the first appropriation bill of the session to provide less

than the House voted and that "it meets the test of prudence and effectiveness." Javits, however, protested cutting the informational media fund \$500,000 below the President's request. Johnson replied that the cut was in keeping with Members' sentiments on the item and that he wanted "to put a stop to the fraud, hypocrisy and propaganda...that the Congress, as an institution, is a group of spendthrifts...."

BACKGROUND -- The Appropriations Committee June 22 reported HR 7343 (S Rept 424), recommending total appropriations of \$645,418,200, or \$1,472,000 less than was voted by the House. (Weekly Report p. 734)

The Committee added a section to the bill authorizing the Secretary of State to use \$2 million in American-owned foreign currencies for representation and travel expenses abroad, with \$40,000 of the total allotted to the U.S. Information Agency. The report said such a procedure would utilize currencies "which might otherwise become valueless because of inflation and inability to convert them for other U.S. uses."

The largest single fund cut was \$3.5 million from the \$4.5 million voted by the House to complete the Rama Road in Nicaragua, a link in the Inter-American Highway. The Committee said the \$1 million it recommended would cover fiscal 1960 obligatory authority.

The Committee cut \$300,000 from the \$4.5 million voted by the House for the Justice Department's Antitrust Division and said it did not believe there was justification for a proposed increase in personnel, but that "a much larger percentage" of the Division's resources "should be devoted to mergers, administered prices and concentrations rather than on a host of minor miscellaneous matters." It also cut \$1 million from the \$2 million voted by the House for a Federal maximum security prison.

A \$205,000 increase was provided over the House's \$1.3 million for the Judiciary, for a "pilot undertaking" to study the Federal court system.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7343 appropriated:

State Department	\$216,472,000
Justice Department	265,300,000
Judiciary	43,687,400
U.S. Information Agency	113,757,300
President's Special International Program	6,171,500
Civil Rights Commission	280,000
TOTAL	\$645,668,200

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Add \$250,000 to State Department funds for international educational exchange activities for use in initiating a cultural exchange program at the University of Hawaii; June 23. Voice vote.

Johnson -- Stipulate that the new maximum security penitentiary be built on publicly owned land in Marion, Ill., as selected by the Attorney General's site selection committee; June 23. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Increase by \$500,000 the \$3 million payment to the Informational Media Guaranty Fund; June 23. Roll-call vote, 15-74.

DEBATE -- June 23 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- The State Department was "so terrified" of one "very effective Representative from Brooklyn" (John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Appropriations Subcommittee chairman) that it

was "afraid to request of us the amount of money it needs" for representation expenses.

Javits -- The U.S. distributed about 20 million books abroad through the informational fund while the Russians distributed some 30 million, and an extra \$500,000 would make a "very material difference" in the program.

Mundt -- The program for exporting books and films "will have to be operated more prudently," with those involved learning that a revolving fund was "not a fund to be spread all over the world."

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Hoped the new penitentiary would be located in Kentucky and that Congress would let the Attorney General use "his best discretion" on a site.

LABOR-H.E.W. APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 24, by an 84-10 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended fiscal 1960 appropriation bill (HR 6769) providing \$4,056,746,581 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. The total was \$365,061,000 more than Administration requests and \$206,825,400 more than the total voted April 30 by the House.

The only attempt to alter Senate Appropriations Committee recommendations came from Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), but his motion to recommend the bill and reduce it to \$3,691,685,581, the amount requested by the President, was rejected by a 26-70 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 894)

The measure was the first appropriation bill passed by the Senate that exceeded Administration requests. To date, \$648,465,495 has been cut from ten appropriation bills. The only House-passed exception was the Public Works bill (HR 7509), in which the House June 9, ignoring the President's "no new starts" request, voted \$500,000 more than recommendations. (See status of appropriations, p. 867)

The principal Senate increases in HR 6769 were for research activities of the National Institutes of Health and for grants to states for hospital construction. The Senate voted NIH \$480.6 million, compared to the \$294.3 million asked by the President and the \$344.3 million voted by the House. For hospital building, the Senate allowed \$211.2 million, compared to \$101.2 million asked by the President and \$143.7 million voted by the House.

The budget-defying bill brought from Dirksen June 25 a statement that he believed the President was so determined to balance the budget he might veto the bill. If so, it would be the President's second veto of an appropriation bill. In 1958 he vetoed the Independent Offices bill because he found one money item unjustifiable. Congress then eliminated the item. (1958 Almanac p. 348)

Rather than veto HR 6769, the President might freeze some of the funds. The Budget Bureau in 1957 froze \$17 million in NIH research funds for fiscal 1958. (1957 Almanac p. 711)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 23 reported HR 6769 (S Rept 425) and said it was "mystified by the failure of the Administration in recent years" to recognize the importance of NIH programs. A "high degree of dissatisfaction" with the proposed budget had been expressed at hearings, the report said, by the HEW Secretary, Surgeon General and NIH Director.

Progress in research, the Committee said, had led it to conclude that "the time has come to consider creating,

in part with Federal funds," centralized facilities within universities "to provide highly integrated research opportunities and services to large numbers of investigators and research groups." The Committee said it "has in mind" the need for centers to study bio-mathematics, instrument development, primate colonies, germ-free life and therapeutic and metabolic processes. It termed the proposal a "significant departure from current patterns for support of research" and directed NIH to study and report on the plan.

NIH allotments, in million dollars, with the Senate allowance listed first, the House second and budget request third, were:

General research, services:	\$49.6;	\$36.4;	\$29.0.
National Cancer Institute:	\$110.2;	\$83.3;	\$75.2.
Mental health activities:	\$80.0;	\$60.4;	\$52.4.
National Heart Institute:	\$89.5;	\$52.7;	\$46.0.
Dental health activities:	\$10.2;	\$9.7;	\$7.4.
Arthritis, metabolic disease:	\$51.2;	\$37.8;	\$31.2.
Allergy, infectious disease:	\$41.0;	\$30.3;	\$24.1.
Neurology, blindness:	\$49.0;	\$33.6;	\$29.4.

The Committee recommended a \$67.5 million increase over House-voted hospital construction grants to the states, bringing the total up to the full amount authorized under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-Burton program). The report said state agency plans showed a need for 1,119,000 additional hospital and nursing-home beds, and that 64,000 additional beds were needed annually "to hold the line."

In the Office of Education, defense educational activities appropriation, the Committee stipulated that none of the funds for testing, guidance and counseling services were to be used to purchase equipment from a Communist country, unless it was unavailable elsewhere. The amendment was proposed by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.). (Weekly Report p. 835)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 6769 appropriated:

Labor Department	\$ 485,214,500
Health, Education and Welfare	3,551,991,081
Related agencies	19,541,000
TOTAL	\$4,056,746,581

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Four amendments make these cuts: \$21,657,000 from Office of Education payments to school districts; \$22,635,000 from funds for assistance for school construction; \$25 million from Public Health Service grants for waste treatment works construction; \$110 million from grants for hospital construction; June 24. Voice votes.

DEBATE -- June 24 -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- The "shopworn, peacetime budget for medical research has been obsolete for many years;" within 5 to 10 years research expenditures should be "\$2 billion to \$3 billion a year."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Approved only the increases over budget estimates for operation and construction of schools in Federally impacted areas; the others were "unwise and injudicious.... They will more than destroy, at one fell swoop, the savings we have made" in other bills.

Kenneth Keating (R N.Y.) -- Was "in full accord with" action in increasing NIH funds, and commended the Committee "for its courage and foresight."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- June 17 reported a bill (HR 7645 -- H Rept 557) to establish new procedures for the authorization of purchase, construction and alteration of Federal buildings. Under the bill, the General Services Administration must submit to the Senate and House Public Works Committees a list of buildings proposed for construction, Committee approval of new projects costing more than \$100,000 and remodeling costing more than \$200,000 would be required before appropriations could be made.

Existing law provides for Congressional review of building projects only through annual appropriations actions.

Besides requiring advance approval by the public works committees, HR 7645 would specify that the committees could rescind approval if no appropriation were made within one year after initial approval. It also would provide a ceiling of 30 on the number of pending projects costing more than \$100,000 apiece which could be kept in approval status by the General Services Administration in the absence of appropriations for them.

Another provision would require the General Services administrator to carry on a continuing survey of Government building needs.

MISSILE, DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The Senate Armed Services Committee June 24 agreed to accept, with "some reservations," the Administration's revised master plan for the country's air defense program, submitted to the Committee June 12 by Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy. (Weekly Report p. 825)

The Committee, in an additional report on the fiscal 1960 military construction bill (HR 5674), said that although it conceded that the plan, which would place greater emphasis on defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles rather than manned bombers, was "a step in the right direction," it "questions whether too much reliance is being placed upon defense as compared to sharpening our offense" with armed forces modernization.

"The Committee still feels the best defense is a strong, effective offense," the report said.

The revised plan, designed to cut defense spending over the next several years by \$1.4 billion, called for reductions in funds for the Army's Nike-Hercules and the Air Force's Bomarc anti-aircraft missiles programs and increases for development of the Army's Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile program. The Committee further said in the report it "expects the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to again carefully review the proposed program before construction is begun on new (missiles) sites."

In another action concerning defense, the Senate Appropriations Department of Defense Subcommittee June 24 voted 8-6 to maintain regular army manpower strength at 870,000 as recommended by the Administration, instead of the 900,000 set by Congress in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 347)

The vote came during item-by-item consideration of the fiscal 1960 Department of Defense Appropriations bill (HR 7454) passed June 3 by the House. The Subcommittee also voted to keep the National Guard strength at 400,000 and the Army Reserves at 300,000 despite Administration requests for a 10 percent manpower slash in these groups. An amendment to increase Army manpower had also been rejected earlier, by the House. (Weekly Report p. 759)

TVA REVENUE BONDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- June 23 reported an amended bill (HR 3460 -- S Rept 426) authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell up to \$750 million worth of revenue bonds to finance the expansion and improvement of its power facilities. (Weekly Report p. 623)

The bill was recommitted to the Public Works Committee for further consideration June 24 at the request of Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), chairman of the Public Works Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee. Kerr told the Senate that when the bill was ordered reported by the Committee, it was agreed that all Committee members would have ample opportunity to study the report and to submit any possible dissenting views before the report was filed with the Senate. Kerr said he filed the report June 23 thinking it had been cleared by all Committee members but found he had been in error.

As reported by the majority of the Public Works Committee, HR 3460 differed considerably from the version passed by the House May 7. (Weekly Report p. 623)

The House bill limited the TVA power service area to its present boundaries, approximately 80,000 square miles. The Senate version permitted an increase in the service area by 2½ percent or 2,000 square miles, whichever was smaller.

Other major amendments made by the Senate Committee:

Deleted the House provision exempting the receipts and expenditures of proceeds from the bonds from being included in the annual Federal budget.

Provided a temporary means of financing new power projects if the Secretary of the Treasury did not approve a bond issue; if the Secretary did not approve an issue within three days after he was notified, TVA could then sell up to \$150 million in interim obligations to the Treasury at current terms; if no agreement on the disputed bond issue had been reached in eight months, TVA could then go ahead with the bond issue without the Secretary's approval, using the proceeds to retire the interim obligation to the Treasury.

Provided for repayment by TVA of funds previously appropriated by Congress on the following basis: \$10 million yearly for the first five fiscal years (after passage of the bill,) \$15 million for each of the next five fiscal years and \$20 million yearly after that until \$1 billion had been repaid to the Treasury.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 22 reported a bill (S 1451-S Rept 412) authorizing \$4,162,820,000 in fiscal 1960 for the Mutual Security Program. (For breakdown of funds, Weekly Report p. 823)

The report said the Committee bill reflected "the growing concern of the Committee in recent years...over shortcomings of certain phases of the Mutual Security Program." In shifting somewhat the program's emphasis from military aid to economic assistance, the report said the Committee had "done to the bill what it had hoped that its previous expressions would cause the Administration to do." It said that "in the absence of Administration initiative," it was "compelled to proceed unilaterally in order to present...a bill which is adequate to the task that confronts American foreign policy in 1959."

The report said the task was twofold: (1) to contribute to building up the military forces which were essential, primarily in Europe and the Far East, to continued deterrence of overt Soviet military aggression, and (2) to contribute to the economic development of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America "to induce a rate of growth which promises to become self-sustaining."

As reported, S 1451 amended the policy statement of the Mutual Security Act of 1958. The report said the new points added to the policy statement were designed to "indicate the Congressional view that programs of economic and political development are worthwhile in themselves, irrespective of the Communist threat, and that these programs reflect a mutuality of interest between the United States and the other peoples concerned."

In authorizing military assistance funds, the Committee met the Administration's request in amount -- \$1.6 billion. However, in apportioning the \$1.6 billion, the Committee increased from \$877 million to \$1.1 billion the Administration request for aid to NATO countries, while reducing to \$500 million the share earmarked for military assistance to non-NATO nations. The \$500 million, the Committee said, was "more than enough to take care of the Administration's proposals for the critical areas of Korea, Taiwan and Viet Nam." "The balance can be reprogrammed...among the other countries," the report said. The Committee said the effect of the change would be to "put more military assistance where it can be effectively utilized without creating economic and political problems." The Committee bill also tightened standards for military aid to Latin American and to underdeveloped countries.

In minority views, Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said he had voted against reporting the bill because the Committee failed to eliminate "at least \$400 million of military aid waste in the bill," had provided \$245 million more than the Administration requested and because "the bill does a great injustice to the American taxpayers" by granting "great sums of money to many countries in which tax evasion and tax dodging are notorious." Morse said, "This bill is knowingly padded."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 24 -- President Eisenhower asked Congress to grant the military assistance program a permanent authorization and to include appropriations for it, in the future, in the Defense Department appropriation bill instead of the mutual security appropriation bill. The request was made in a Presidential endorsement of the recommendations of the special Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program

(Draper Committee). Other Draper Committee proposals, the President said, would be carried out through Executive Branch action.

BOND INTEREST RATES

Administration proposals to repeal ceilings on Government bond interest rates met sharp Democratic opposition, both in the House and Senate. (Weekly Report p. 824)

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack June 23 met in closed session with Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee and reportedly agreed to ask the Administration to submit alternative proposals. Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson June 24 testified before the Committee, but refused to comment on whether he would present an alternative plan when he reappeared June 29.

In the Senate, Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) June 22 introduced a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 50) which he said was "one alternative" to the Administration proposals, and said "the economy of this country is being slowly strangled by the tight-money noose." The resolution would instruct the Federal Reserve System to "assist the Treasury Department in the economical and efficient management of the public debt," and to enter the Government security market, if necessary, to help hold down the interest rate.

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) June 22 told the Senate the Federal Reserve Board "is refusing to follow a neutral monetary policy that permits market forces to determine interest rates."

AUTO MARKETING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Practices Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On bills (S 997, 2042, 2047 and 2151) to permit automobile manufacturers to allocate sales territories to dealers.

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- William F. Hufstader, a vice president of General Motors Corp. supported the bills which would permit manufacturers to enter into "territorial security" agreements with dealers. He urged enactment of S 997 authorizing such agreements and providing for a cash penalty to a dealer selling to a customer who lived outside the dealer's allotted territory. The penalty of 5 percent of the suggested retail price would be paid to the dealer whose territory was "invaded." "This is, in effect, a sharing of the discount by the dealer who sells outside of his area of responsibility, with the dealer in whose area...the customer resides," Hufstader said. Also supporting the legislation was the National Automobile Dealers Assn.

Chairman Earl W. Kintner of the Federal Trade Commission opposed the bills because they would make automobile consumers "the economic captives of the dealer or dealers to whom they were allocated."

June 23 -- Assistant Secretary of Commerce Carl F. Oechsle favored the legislation but said such arrangements should also be legalized for any industry where service to the consumer was involved and protection of a brand name was important.

Albert H. Schwarz, president of the National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn. testified in opposition to the bills. He said "any attempt to erect artificial barriers...is a direct attack upon the free competitive system" existing in auto sales.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Committee and House Government Operations Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee.

HELD JOINT HEARINGS -- On identical bills (HR 6904, 6905 and S 2026) to create a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The legislation, according to Chairman L.H. Fountain (D N.C.) of the House Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee, was designed to carry out a recommendation of a 1958 report of the House Government Operations Committee after "extensive hearings and studies" by the Subcommittee. (1958 Almanac p. 326)

Fountain June 16 said the commission's function "would be that of bringing together Federal, state and local officials on a continuing basis for discussion of the problems which concern all levels of government." The identical bills provided for a bi-partisan commission of 24 members, as follows: three from the Executive Branch; three Senators, three Representatives; four Governors; three state legislators; four mayors; one county official and three private citizens.

TESTIMONY -- June 16 -- Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (R Iowa) supported the legislation, saying there was an urgent need for coordination between Federal, state and local governments.

June 19 -- Mayor Gordon S. Clinton, of Seattle, Wash., representative of the American Municipal Assn., and a representative of Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City, speaking for the U.S. Conference of Mayors, supported the legislation. Clinton said the proposed commission would aid development of a much-needed Federal urban policy to promote the orderly growth of city areas.

SMALL BUSINESS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Small Business Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposals to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1959. (1958 Almanac p. 257, 258)

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- Chairman Wendell B. Barnes of the Small Business Administration spoke generally on the progress of the SBA since it was made a permanent agency in 1958 and made recommendations to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

Barnes said the SBA, under the new research and development program set up under the Small Business Act, the law making the agency permanent, was creating a research and development division to assist the formation of small business pools so that research and development programs beyond the capacity of individual small businesses might be undertaken.

Under the act's new program to help small businesses obtain Government procurement contracts and to guarantee them a fair share of Government property sales, Barnes said the SBA was making available to small businesses information "on the many aspects of Government contracts." He said it had set up a property sales assistance division to help assure small businesses an opportunity to bid competitively for surplus Federal property.

Barnes recommended changes in the Small Business Investment Act which he said would increase interest in the formation of small business investment companies.

He urged elimination of the requirement that small businesses receiving equity capital from a small business investment company must purchase stock of the company. He also urged deletion of a provision stating that the furnishing of equity capital must be a primary function of the companies, and one permitting investment companies to act as depositories for fiscal agencies of the Federal Government.

RETAIL TIRE DISTRIBUTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business, Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- June 19 on the problem of dual distribution in the rubber tire industry.

TESTIMONY -- June 17 -- Winston W. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., defined dual distribution as the direct sale of tires to consumers by the tire manufacturers, in competition with the local, independent dealers. He said that the independents are being driven out of business because "no dealer can successfully compete against manufacturers willing to sell to the ultimate consumer at prices equal to or lower than those available to dealers."

Marsh cited three practices contributing to the decline of the independent tire dealer: sales by manufacturers through their own stores, direct sales by the manufacturers' field sales organizations to local customers and sales by the manufacturers through independent dealers at prices set by the manufacturer.

June 18 -- Representatives of several rubber companies said the competition against the independents was coming not so much from the manufacturers as from businesses, such as service stations, repair garages and department stores, which had added tires as an extra line. The industry spokesmen said that the independents whose main selling line was tires actually represented a small percentage of all businesses which included tires in their wares.

June 19 -- Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said present laws did not bar manufacturers from selling tires directly to the consumer at lower retail prices than charged by the independents. He opposed any changes in antitrust laws to bar dual distribution because, he said, it would mean higher prices to consumers.

CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- June 24 reported an amended bill (HR 7523 -- S Rept 427) extending for another year the current corporation and liquor, cigarette and automobile tax rates. The Committee June 23, by a 9-8 vote, accepted an amendment by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) repealing the 10 percent transportation tax. The repeal would become effective 10 days following enactment of the bill. As reported, HR 7523 also repealed, effective July 1, 1960, the tax -- generally 10 percent -- on telephone, telegraph and communications services. The existing tax rate on those services would be continued until that date, however. The report said the loss to Federal revenues by the repeal of the transportation tax would amount to \$188 million in fiscal 1960. (Weekly Report p. 785)

Senate floor debate on the bill began June 25.

COMMITTEES FOCUS ON RADIATION, NUCLEAR WAR PROBLEMS

Growing concern with the destructive power of nuclear energy -- whether used for war or for peace -- was reflected in four separate Congressional committee hearings in May and June. Two of the hearings dealt with the peaceful atom and the health hazards it might pose for workers in nuclear installations and for the general public. The other two dealt with nuclear war: with radiation dangers resulting from nuclear bomb tests, and with the over-all destruction inherent in a full-scale nuclear war. The details:

● **Radiation Safeguards** -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Health Subcommittee May 14-15 held hearings on a bill (S 1628), sponsored by Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.), to give the Surgeon General of the U.S. primary responsibility for developing and enforcing public standards for radiation safety. The bill authorized studies to determine permissible levels of exposure from all sources, including fallout, for the general public and for workers in atomic installations. The Surgeon General eventually would recommend a detailed program fixing radiation exposure standards, outlining safety regulations and methods of enforcing them and assigning responsibilities for continuing studies and enforcement to various Federal and state agencies. A companion measure (HR 6265) to S 1628 was introduced in the House by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.). The bills were based on March 26 recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Radiation, headed by Dr. Russell H. Morgan. (Weekly Report p. 521, 544)

Highlights of the testimony:

Morgan said it was unwise for a single agency -- the Atomic Energy Commission -- to be responsible both for promoting the uses of atomic energy and for regulating against health hazards. He said radiation from natural causes and from medical uses such as X-rays was much greater than from fallout already in the atmosphere because of nuclear weapons tests but that he was apprehensive about the amount of radiation that might be released in the future from nuclear tests.

Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, American Public Health Assn., endorsed S 1628, calling for a "crash program" to establish and enforce radiation exposure safeguards. He said public health officials (APHA represented 13,000 persons in the public health field) were "extremely concerned" about the growing health hazards from the use of nuclear energy.

Dr. Herman Hilleboe, New York State Commissioner of Health who testified for the Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers, endorsed giving the Surgeon General primary responsibility for radiation safety standards but said wide enforcement powers should be given to the states as soon as they set up adequate safety enforcement procedures. States should have a "strong voice" in selecting sites for nuclear reactors, he said, because of health hazards from disposal of radioactive wastes and accidents at atomic installations.

Partial endorsement of S 1628 also came from the American Dental Assn. and American College of Radiology. Dr. Arthur H. Wuehrmann, associate dean of the Alabama University Dental Schools, said some dentists were still using old X-ray techniques on their patients that exposed them to 25-40 roentgens (and sometimes as

much as 300) but that new techniques permitted complete dental X-rays with only five roentgens exposure (500 to 1,000 roentgens to a critical organ might cause death).

● **Federal-State Relations** -- The Joint Atomic Energy Committee May 19-22 held hearings on Federal-state relations in the atomic energy field. The primary issue in the hearings was an Administration proposal embodied in S 1987, that the AEC share with the states its responsibilities for developing regulations for radiation controls and nuclear development and use. President Eisenhower, in his January budget message, asked for the legislation. (Weekly Report p. 97)

Under the Administration's proposal, states could be given authority for protecting public health and safety in the following fields: (1) ownership and use of radioactive by-products produced in atomic reactors; (2) ownership and use of nuclear materials such as enriched uranium and plutonium (but only in small amounts, thus leaving significant quantities such as fuel elements for reactors to AEC control); (3) ownership and use of the uranium and thorium ores used for making nuclear fuels. The AEC would agree to turn over this authority to a state only after it had been determined that the state had an "adequate" program of radiation controls.

Under the legislation, the AEC would reserve the right to license the construction and operation of atomic reactors, regulate the disposal of radioactive wastes in the oceans and would retain control over the distribution of products containing radioactive materials produced by atomic reactors.

Highlights of the testimony:

Atomic Energy Commissioner John S. Graham May 19 said it was necessary to "readjust" the regulatory responsibilities between Federal and state governments "in a manner consistent with our national traditions and policies in other fields." He said there was a need for a "clarification" of the rights of the states in regulating the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Existing law, he said, left uncertain whether the states had the right, along with the Federal Government, to regulate the uses of radioactive materials. He said there were "several states prepared to move forward rapidly" if the proposal was approved by Congress.

J.A. Lieberman of the AEC's reactor development division said there would be little danger from dumping low-level radioactive wastes in the Gulf of Mexico as proposed to the AEC by a Houston, Texas, company. The company said it would use containers which would deteriorate in 10 years and release their radioactive contents into the gulf. Lieberman said the contents would be diluted to a very low level even if the container burst open immediately. High level wastes, he said, could not be disposed of in the ocean but had to be stored in large tanks or packaged and buried. He said there was a need for a burial ground in the northeastern U.S. for wastes produced by atomic reactors in that area.

In May 20 testimony, Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R), representing the Governors' Conference, endorsed the Administration's bill giving the states a share in atomic safety responsibility.

Representatives of several states, however, charged that the AEC itself was not paying sufficient attention to

the health hazards created by the growing use of atomic energy in their states.

Leo Goodman of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) May 22 urged rejection of the bill as "an attempt by the AEC to abdicate the obligation placed on it by the Atomic Energy Act." William A. McAdams of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. asked that the states be given additional jurisdiction over disposal of atomic wastes within their borders and urged that eventually they be given control over atomic power reactors. Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative director, opposed "any dilution" of the Federal Government's responsibility in atomic energy regulation "by farming it out to the states."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 20 -- In a report to the AEC, a scientific study group, composed of a panel of the National Academy of Sciences and its research council, said low-level atomic waste could be dumped in relatively shallow water at 28 points off the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts but that safeguards must be taken. The panel emphasized that its study dealt only with radioactive wastes from such places as hospitals and research laboratories, not bomb plants or nuclear power reactors.

The Atomic Energy Commission requested the study because it was seeking a less expensive method of disposing of low-level wastes than the one it used -- dumping of wastes sealed in 55-gallon, concrete-weighted steel drums between 100 to 200 miles at sea where the water was at least 6,000 feet deep.

The report recommended that disposal areas be at least 75 miles apart and that no 300-mile section of coast line should contain more than three disposal areas unless there was no mingling of currents.

● **Fallout** -- The Joint Atomic Energy Committee Special Radiation Subcommittee May 5-8 held four days of hearings on radioactive fallout and its effects on public health. On some questions, most of the witnesses agreed; on others, there was wide disagreement. Highlights:

1. **Fallout to date.** The AEC reported on how much radioactive debris had been released into the atmosphere since 1945. From 1945 through the end of 1958, the AEC said, all U.S. and British atomic and hydrogen bomb tests combined had produced a "fission yield" of 65.9 megatons -- that is, had produced as much debris as would have been produced by atomic fission explosions totaling 65.9 million tons of TNT in force. In the same period, Soviet tests had produced a fission yield of 35.6 megatons. Of the total, however, almost half had been released in 1957-58 alone, when U.S.-British tests produced 19 million tons of fission yield and Soviet tests 21 million tons.

The AEC estimated that the actual explosive force of U.S.-British tests in 1957-58 was about 38 million megatons, of Soviet tests about 42 million megatons -- in each case double the estimated fission yield. This suggested that about half the explosive force was produced by debris-free hydrogen fusion and the remainder by debris-producing atomic fission used to trigger hydrogen bombs.

Altogether, the AEC estimated, about 100 pounds of Strontium 90 had been released into the atmosphere since 1945; of this, about 50 pounds had already fallen.

2. **Pattern of fallout.** The AEC and other individual scientists agreed that most of the radioactive debris was falling in the middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere, not uniformly over the earth as previously believed. One scientist, E.A. Martell of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, said five times as much debris from the Soviet 1958 polar tests would fall on the northern

latitudes of the earth as on the southern latitudes. Tests conducted near the equator would produce somewhat greater concentrations in the southern latitudes.

3. **Length of fallout.** There was general agreement by AEC and other scientists that the time it took radioactive debris to fall to the earth was shorter than had been previously believed. Previously it had been believed that portions of atomic debris caught in the stratosphere had a fallout half-life of seven years -- that is, half such debris fell in seven years, half the remainder in another seven years, half the remainder of that in still another seven years and so on. (Weekly Report p. 478)

AEC and other witnesses, including Willard F. Libby, formerly a supporter of the seven-year half-life theory, agreed the half-life was shorter. Martell, for example, said most of the debris from the Soviet 1958 polar tests would be down in 6-12 months, from recent U.S. tests in one to two years and from U.S. large scale tests in 1954 in five to 10 years. Witnesses agreed debris from polar tests fell faster than debris from tests near the equator.

4. **Fallout and natural radiation.** The hearings produced considerable controversy over how much increase in radiation had been produced by fallout, in comparison with other existing natural and man-made radiation. The AEC General Advisory Committee said the average increase in radiation exposure due to bomb-test explosions already completed would, after all fallout was down, be only 5 percent as great as that resulting from medical X-rays (in the U.S.). Some scientists at the hearings, however, said such an average might be misleading, since there was more fallout over the northern hemisphere and the average on which the AEC was calculating was for the entire earth; moreover, some said, the use of an average fallout figure did not take into account the fact that there were "hot spots" -- small areas where there were very high increases in surface radiation, due to concentrations of fallout caused by wind, climate, etc. Martell said the Soviet 1958 polar tests would produce increases in one kind of radiation exposure -- gamma radiation exposure -- of 50 percent (rather than the AEC's 5 percent average) in some parts of the northern hemisphere.

5. **Human absorption of fallout.** Scientists said fallout drifted down, settled on earth and grass, was ingested by humans in plants or sometimes by cows and passed on in cow's milk. However, even though the amount of radioactive material in a given area might reach very high levels, there was no guarantee that a proportionately high level of Strontium 90 and other dangerous substances would actually be taken into a human body: only a small amount might be eaten; and much of that would be passed out of the body as waste. Dr. C.L. Colmar, Cornell University, said that of the Strontium 90 eaten by a cow, 96.5 percent was eliminated as waste, and only nine-tenths of 1 percent passed on into the milk.

6. **Danger to human life.** There was general agreement that all radiation -- whether from X-rays, fallout or natural causes -- could cause bone cancer, leukemia, radiation sickness (if the dose was heavy enough) and such reproductive defects as still-births, mutations and infant deformity. There was also general agreement with an AEC statement that a continuation of nuclear bomb tests over the next 40 years on the scale of tests over the past five years would raise radiation levels to a point that, in the words of AEC Chairman John A. McCone, "could in time create a very serious hazard" for health.

However, there was considerable disagreement on how great the health hazard was from nuclear tests

already completed. The large majority of those testifying appeared to believe additional hazards produced by such tests were small in comparison with hazards from natural radiation. Moreover, they said, fallout from these tests would not raise radiation to anywhere near current estimates of maximum "safe" levels; existing fallout, at most, would increase radiation levels on the average only to 10 percent more than those resulting from background and medical radiation. The AEC General Advisory Committee, for example, said human beings had lived for many generations in many parts of the world where the background (natural) radiation was five times that normal for the U.S. and 100 times that of fallout radiation in the U.S. It also said Strontium 90 levels in drinking water were less a health hazard than the amount of radium normally found in drinking water in use in some parts of the U.S. for decades. Some scientists, however, criticized these two latter statements on the grounds no studies had ever been made on the physiological effects of the background radiation levels in the areas to which the AEC referred.

With regard to genetics, W.L. Russell May 7 said cumulative exposure to a given small amount of radiation produced fewer genetic effects -- only one-fourth as many -- than a single exposure to the whole dose at one time.

Some scientists said there was no clear evidence that existing levels of radiation were not already great enough to produce serious illness, particularly in view of the irregular pattern of fallout and the existence of "hot spots." Charles L. Dunham of the AEC said, for example, that some estimates -- not necessarily proven -- put the number of anticipated illnesses from fallout already released at the following figures for the next 70 years in the U.S. -- 50 to 100 annual additional cases of bone cancer; 100 to 200 annual additional cases of leukemia. These estimates, Dunham said, were for illnesses produced solely by fallout already released; they were in addition to what would have occurred if there had been no fallout.

7. Reducing fallout. Dr. Willard F. Libby, AEC, said fallout could be reduced and testing continued if tests were conducted underground or far out in space, at many thousands of miles from the earth. However, one weapons expert said nuclear weapons could not be tested adequately under such conditions -- they had to be tested under the conditions in which they would be used, i.e., on the earth's surface. Libby and others agreed that tests at 30 miles altitude would produce considerable fallout on the earth -- 50 percent of the debris would fall as compared with only one-tenth of 1 percent for a blast at 60,000 miles. In the Geneva test-ban talks, the U.S. proposed a ban on tests up to 30 miles in altitude but not on underground and high-altitude tests. (Weekly Report p. 743)

Following the hearings, Radiation Subcommittee Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said: "The consensus of the scientific testimony indicates that the hazard of bomb-testing fallout to date is very small. We have to consider that hazard in conjunction with our need to develop weapons." However, Dr. Ralph Lapp, a scientist who worked on the Manhattan Project (atom bomb) in World War II, May 9 said the AEC statement of radiation fallout hazards at the hearings was "misleading" and "not very candid." Lapp said the AEC General Advisory Committee did not have one biologist on it and therefore was not competent to judge biological effects of radiation. He called for an "independent board of inquiry" to study the question. Lapp also said the fission yield figures revealed in the hearings showed conclusively there was no "clean bomb."

• **Nuclear War** -- The Joint Atomic Energy Special Radiation Subcommittee June 22 began five days of hearings on the biological and environmental effects of nuclear war. The investigation was based on a theoretical enemy attack that blasted the northern hemisphere with hydrogen bombs totaling 4,000 megatons explosive power (the equivalent of four billion tons of dynamite). In the theoretical attack, aircraft, submarines and intercontinental missiles fired 1,453 megatons of atomic explosives on the United States alone. Seventy cities and 154 military and atomic installations were hit. The remaining 2,500 megatons were expended in simultaneous attack on allied bases overseas and later retaliation by the U.S. against the enemy's homeland.

Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) June 1 said the hearings were being scheduled for the purpose of informing the public. He said "it is in the national and international interest to establish, with the data now available, the probable effects on man and earth's environment" of a nuclear world war.

Charles Shafer, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, June 22 said such an attack would destroy, damage or make uninhabitable about 22.5 million homes -- half the total in the U.S. Two days after the attack, radiation would be at its maximum and about 46 percent of the U.S. would have had fallout intensities of over one-tenth of a roentgen an hour, Shafer said. A roentgen is a unit of X-ray measurement. He said in about 6 percent of the Nation, the fallout would be so sustained and so intense the areas would have to be evacuated for months and possibly years.

Dr. Frank Shelton, Defense Department, said 50 percent of the energy of a nuclear bomb went into blast and shock, 35 percent into heat, 3 percent into initial radiation effects and 10 percent into residential radiation effects. A 10-megaton blast, the size designated in the theoretical attack for New York and other cities, would destroy all structures within a radius of seven miles, burn wooden structures within 25 miles and kill everyone within two miles who was exposed. Those outside the two-mile range would receive varying doses, depending on distance, which might kill some, but not all, Shelton said.

The local fallout, he said, would be lethal to unprotected persons within a 1,500-square mile area downwind of the impact point. Those within a radius of 25 miles, about 2,000 square miles, would receive second degree burns. Shelton said the Strontium 90 from the attack would result in soil concentration so high in many parts of the country that many crops could not be grown and deep plowing would be necessary to use the soil for edible crops.

In June 23 testimony, a panel of seven scientists said current assumptions used by the Government underestimated the danger of radiation from fallout in the first few weeks after an atomic attack, but overestimated the long-term danger. According to calculations of the Naval Radiological Laboratory, they said, the level of radiation in the first two weeks after an atomic attack would be 2.7 times more intense than estimates of the Defense Department, AEC and OCDM, issued in 1957. The level of radiation, however, would decline more rapidly than currently assumed, the panel said.

Dr. James V. Neel of the University of Michigan June 24 said the attack could kill or disable more than one billion Americans in future generations. He said the assumed attack considered by the Subcommittee would leave 40 million survivors 39 years old or under to reproduce future generations.

HOUSE SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE TO CHALLENGE AUTO MAKERS

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Safety Subcommittee July 7 is slated to hold hearings on a bill (HR 1341) designed to force the auto industry to build safer cars.

Subcommittee Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.) is sponsor of the bill, which would require the Secretary of Commerce to determine what safety features should be built into cars purchased by the Federal Government. Since the Government buys so many cars, Roberts believes his bill would prompt manufacturers to put the prescribed safety devices on all their cars.

The auto industry is expected to oppose the bill strenuously.

Background

The original House Traffic Safety Subcommittee was established as a special subcommittee in 1956 by a resolution (H Res 357, 84th Congress) of the parent Commerce Committee. The resolution authorized the Subcommittee "to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the large increase in traffic accidents on the streets and highways of the U.S. during recent years in order to determine (1) the extent to which excessive speed, intoxication, lack of adequate safety inspection of vehicles, insufficiently strict state and local laws, poor condition of highways and other factors have been responsible for such increase and for the resulting deaths, personal injuries and economic losses, and (2) the measures which may be taken by the Federal Government to assist in eliminating such accidents or reducing their frequency and severity."

The Subcommittee held hearings July 16 through Sept. 28, 1956. Its investigation featured field trips to Detroit where auto manufacturers showed what they were doing in the safety field.

In 1959, the Subcommittee was elevated from its special status to a standing subcommittee. Its July hearings will be its first in the 86th Congress.

Roberts' Viewpoint

Roberts July 2 told Congressional Quarterly he had hoped the auto industry would place more emphasis on safety in designing cars without Federal prodding. But he said he had decided, reluctantly, that some Federal action was needed.

Although Roberts' bill leaves it up to the Secretary of Commerce to specify the safety features to be put on Government cars, Roberts said these are safety devices he considers desirable:

SAFETY BELT ATTACHMENTS -- He said it would be relatively easy to put on belt attachments at the factory. As it is, the absence of such attachments necessitates considerable labor in putting bolts through the floor of the car.

DEEP DISH STEERING WHEEL -- This is a wheel standing out from the steering column. In a collision, the

wheel is designed to bend and yet keep the driver from being speared by the steering column.

ROLL-OVER BARS -- Bars atop the roof designed to keep it from collapsing if the car rolls over.

CRASH PANELING -- Soft materials on dashboards and other places passengers are likely to hit in case of a collision. Such paneling, Roberts believes, would prevent many head injuries.

BETTER PACKAGING -- This involves the science of placing passengers in the car so as to afford them maximum protection from injury. Suggestions made by various experts to date include making seats with neck supports to prevent whiplash and placing instruments so they cannot puncture the passengers.

Conceding there is no absolute cure for auto accidents, Roberts said "the time is ripe for some measures that will improve the situation."

"I don't see any reason," Roberts said, "why autos should be any more exempt from Federal safety standards than airplanes. There is regulation over civil aviation. It is the same principle as making canned goods and drugs come up to standards of safety. The auto industry ought to put every known practical safety device on cars."

Auto Industry Position

Automobile manufacturers almost certainly will oppose HR 1341. Their past statements have emphasized that the industry is doing all it can to develop safer cars. The manufacturers contend not enough is yet known about accidents to warrant dictating what type of safety equipment is best. These viewpoints were expressed by manufacturers during the Subcommittee's 1956 investigation:

GEORGE ROMNEY, AMERICAN MOTORS CORP. PRESIDENT -- "In the field of what happens to the passenger and what happens to the vehicle in the case of accidents, we are just getting well started in basic research.... I believe as you get into the subject fully, you will find that progress has occurred about as fast as information and research made it clear as to exactly how progress could occur.... One important aspect of this whole safety problem is that frequently the industry and those immediately concerned with the safety problem may recognize the desirability of a certain safety feature, but the general public just is not ready to use it and would not use it if it is available.... We put safety belts on cars back in the late forties and the public did not want them...."

L.L. COLBERT, CHRYSLER CORP. PRESIDENT -- "We are not satisfied or complacent about safety. While we can justly feel that we have been making progress, the safety statistics too clearly tell the story. We have come a long way in building safety into our cars, but we still have a great deal farther to go...."

THOMAS R. REID, FORD MOTOR CO. CIVIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR -- "We welcome any responsible effort to cut down the tragic loss of life and property that has marred an otherwise highly effective highway transportation system...."

HARLOW H. CURTICE, GENERAL MOTORS CORP. PRESIDENT -- "Concern for safety on the part of the men who design and build automobiles is as old as the industry itself. No element of vehicle design is of greater concern to us than safety." He said of the three safety elements (the vehicle, the highway and the driver), "I have reached the firm conclusion that driver education offers the most fertile field by far for making substantial progress toward our objective."

Commerce Department Report

The auto industry is expected to lean heavily on a recent Commerce Department study, "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," in arguing against the Roberts bill. The study was ordered in the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act and submitted to Congress Feb. 27 (H Doc 93).

Concerning safety features in cars, the report said: "There are residues of weakness in automotive design and function to which manufacturers and public officials alike need to give further attention. Comparatively simple improvements with advantage to safety could be adopted in defrosting and defogging equipment, arrangement of vehicle lighting for more positive identification of the presence and actions of other vehicles and drivers, and the positioning of instruments and foot controls to serve more nearly the functional demands of safe driving. More fundamental alterations of vehicle design and control features are being developed, but will require extended and thorough testing before general introduction." In other words, the report agrees with the industry that more basic research is required before fundamental changes in design are made.

The report also lent support to those who contend horsepower in itself is not dangerous: "Higher horsepower vehicles, per se, are not relatively more hazardous in actual use; in fact, the lower powered vehicles are the ones associated with the highest accident rate, as shown by extensive studies on 600 miles of rural highways in representative sections of the country." It said that speed is not necessarily the villain in traffic accidents: "Combined consideration of accident frequency rates and severity reveals that the number of injuries on a miles-traveled basis is at its minimum in the speed range of 45 to 70 miles per hour.... Speed must be related to conditions, and lowest speeds can be unsafe under particularly adverse conditions as can unduly high speeds under the most favorable circumstances."

As for what the Federal Government should do about highway accidents, the report said: "The establishment of a favorable environment for the conduct of official highway safety activities in state and local government is seen as the major challenge to Federal action." It recommended (1) a Federal clearance center to keep track of license revocations so guilty drivers would have a harder time getting licenses in other states, and (2) acceptance by the Federal Government of "responsibility for a broad, coordinated program of highway safety research." The research would be coordinated by an interdepartmental highway safety board.

Outlook

Roberts admits his bill faces tough going. "We're bucking the richest industry in the country," Roberts said. "It won't be an easy fight."

He said he hoped to get support from the medical profession which, in several quarters, has begun to look

Highway Accident Toll

The Bureau of Public Roads in its study, "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," cited these statistics on highway accidents:

- In 1940 the National Safety Council estimated highway accidents cost \$1.6 billion; in 1958, \$5.4 billion.

- In 1940, highway deaths totaled 34,500 persons; in 1958, 37,000.

- In the 15-24-year-old age group, two deaths in five in 1956 were caused by motor vehicle accidents compared to one in 13 from cancer, the second biggest killer in that age group.

- In 1958, the National Health Survey estimated 4.7 million persons suffered injuries in auto accidents. This works out to be one out of every 37 persons in the Nation.

- In 1940, there were 48 million licensed drivers and 32 million registered motor vehicles; in 1958 there were 82 million drivers and 68 million motor vehicles.

- In 1940, there were 302 billion vehicle miles traveled; in 1958, 662 billion.

- In 1940, there were 11.4 highway deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled; in 1958, there were 5.6 deaths, or about half the 1940 rate.

on auto injuries as an epidemic. Dr. C. Hunter Shelden, writing in the American Medical Assn. Journal of Nov. 5, 1955 said: "The (auto) accidents may occur as the result of speed, inadequate highways, poor judgments or mechanical failure, but none of these actually causes the passenger injury. The injury occurs primarily as a result of faulty interior design of the automobile. 'Faulty' is actually a gross understatement, as there is almost no feature of the interior design of a car that provides for safety.... The elimination of the mechanically hazardous features of interior construction would prevent approximately 75 percent of the fatalities, or 28,500 deaths every year."

The American College of Surgeons Feb. 19, 1955 adopted a resolution calling for auto makers to "stress occupant safety as a basic factor in automobile design."

In addition to this medical support, Roberts points to a fat file of letters from the public endorsing the principle of his bill. He said he plans to keep pushing his bill year after year until it is passed. One letter said: "As a Presbyterian minister, I feel constrained to advocate the church's support for such a measure in the interest of public safety and public morality." Another letter writer, after pleading for Federal safety standards, said: "I have a boy 17 and a girl who will be 16 this summer. I suspect the automobile will present the greatest single risk to them in the next 10 years."

The Roberts bill probably would pass if it ever reached the House floor, since Representatives would be loath to appear to be voting against highway safety. But the lateness of the start of the hearings makes it unlikely that HR 1341 will be voted on in the House in 1959. The bill will stay alive through 1960.

The July hearings will, however, focus public attention on the relationship between injuries and car design. This in itself may prompt auto manufacturers to come up with more safety features, to fend off Federal standards.

IKE URGES FUEL TAX HIKE

President Eisenhower June 24 said he was "deeply concerned" at Congress' failure to act on his request for a 1½-cent a gallon increase in motor fuel taxes, designed to head off an impending deficit in the Highway Trust Fund. The fund, financed by gasoline and other highway-user tax receipts, is used to make Federal grants to the states for interstate highway construction. Apportionments to the states, normally made a year in advance, cannot be made unless there is enough money in the fund to pay the bills when presented. Unless Congress acts, no apportionments can be made this year for fiscal 1961 because of this "pay-as-you-go" requirement. (For a breakdown of losses to the states, see Weekly Report p. 599)

The House Public Works Committee has approved a bill to suspend the pay-as-you-go principle for fiscal 1961-62, as Congress did for fiscal 1959-60, but President Eisenhower June 24 termed this proposal "unacceptable to me." Financing methods currently are being considered by the House Ways and Means Committee. (Weekly Report p. 742)

A report released with the President's statement said 10 states would have to stop issuing new contracts by the end of the summer unless the financing problem was resolved -- Calif., Conn., Fla., Ill., Mich., N.H., N.Y., Ohio, Ore., Vt.; 15 other states would have to stop contracting by the end of the year -- Iowa, Ky., La., Maine, Mass., Mo., N.M., N.D., R.I., S.C., Tenn., Utah, Wash., W.Va., Wyo. and D.C.; 11 would stop letting contracts in the first half of 1960 -- Ala., Ga., Ind., Kan., Md., Miss., Nev., N.J., Pa., S.D., Wis.

SENATORS' PAYROLLS

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee June 24 unanimously approved a draft resolution to require publication of Senators' office payrolls. The Committee voted to require the Secretary of the Senate to include in his annual report, beginning in fiscal 1960, the name, title and amount received by each employee of the Senate. In addition it directed the Secretary to make such information available in a public document on a quarterly basis. The resolution must be adopted by the Senate if it is to become effective.

Earlier, Sens. Francis Case and Karl E. Mundt (both R S.D.) June 15 released payroll information on their office staffs. They said their action was in response to a May 22 petition by the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) urging the Senate to make public all its payroll and expense transactions. The ASNE petition June 3 was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee. (Weekly Report p. 502)

Meanwhile, attorneys for Vance Trimble, Scripps-Howard staff writer, June 22 filed notice of appeal from the June 2 dismissal by a U.S. district judge of Trimble's suit for access to Senate payroll records. Trimble also has filed a suit seeking access to records of office expenses and payrolls of House Members. Motions on this suit are scheduled to be heard Oct. 12.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter June 23 said the Big Four foreign ministers' conference at Geneva so far had made "no significant progress toward settlement of the problem of the continued division of Germany and of Berlin." In a radio-television report on the conference, which is in recess from June 20 to July 13, Herter said "some degree of progress in the Geneva negotiations is necessary" if there is to be some prospect of success for a summit conference. However, he said the conference had "revealed possible areas of agreement concerning specific arrangements for Berlin." He added that the United States "will never compromise the freedom of the brave people of West Berlin who have placed their faith in our protection."

Earlier in the day Herter briefed members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committee on the Geneva meetings. Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate group, said Herter told the Senators that "as things now stand...he could not honestly recommend that the President go to a summit meeting." However, Fulbright said Herter hoped "sufficient progress would yet be made to justify a summit conference." (Weekly Report p. 661)

FORMER OFFICERS IN DEFENSE JOBS

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) June 17 said 721 retired military officers are on the payrolls of 88 of the Nation's top 100 defense contractors. Douglas inserted in the Congressional Record an incomplete list prepared by the Defense Department of retired officers with the rank of colonel or Navy captain or above employed by the 100 corporations that hold 74 percent of all defense contracts. Douglas said 95 percent of defense contracts are negotiated, rather than awarded by competitive bidding, and added: "When companies with defense contracts hire former officers of high rank to negotiate with their former fellow officers...the potential and actual abuses (of the defense procurement system) are magnified."

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Herbert S. Boreman of West Virginia, a Republican, as U.S. judge, fourth circuit court of appeals; June 16. John S. Graham of North Carolina, a Democrat, as an Atomic Energy Commissioner; June 16.

Ex-Rep. John J. Allen Jr. (R Calif. 1947-59) as Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; June 18.

John Howard Morrow of North Carolina, a Republican, as Ambassador to Guinea; June 18.

William M. Rountree of Maryland, a career diplomat, as Ambassador to Pakistan; June 18.

Demptster McIntosh of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as Ambassador to Colombia; June 18.

Ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark. 1943-59) as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors; June 23.

JENCKS ACT RULING

In a series of decisions June 22, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of a law enacted by Congress in 1957 to restrict disclosure of Government files in criminal cases. The law grew out of a June 3, 1957 decision in the Jencks case, in which the Court held that the defendant in a criminal case was entitled to receive reports and statements from Government files concerning the events and activities on which a Government witness testified at a trial. The Justice Department contended the decision would permit criminals to "rummage" through secret files, and Congress promptly enacted a law limiting the scope of the decision. The law provided that only the portion of any pre-trial statement relating to a witness' trial testimony need be produced. It also made subject to inspection only written statements signed or approved by the witness and "substantially verbatim" recordings of oral statements. (1957 Almanac p. 659)

In its major June 22 ruling affecting the Jencks law, the Court unanimously agreed that Anthony M. Palermo, a New York doctor convicted of income tax evasion, was not entitled to see a 600-word memorandum by an Internal Revenue agent based on a three and one-half hour interview with Palermo's accountant. However, the Court split 5-4 on construction of the 1957 statute. Justice Felix Frankfurter, writing for the five-man majority that included Justices Tom C. Clark, John Marshall Harlan, Charles E. Whittaker and Potter Stewart, said the purpose of the act was to limit inspection to statements that "could properly be called the witness' own words" and "reflect fully and without distortion what had been said to the Government agent." The majority also approved having the trial judge decide in secret whether a statement should be made available to the defense. It rejected a contention that the trial judge, at his discretion, could require the Government to produce statements that were not within the statutory definition.

Four justices reserved their views on construction of the 1957 law. Justice William J. Brennan, joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black

and William O. Douglas, said it was unnecessary and undesirable to lay down a "general interpretation" of the statute until more cases had pointed up its problems. However, Brennan said insistence on verbatim statements could forbid inspection of reports needed for a fair trial. He also said too strict an interpretation of the law might encourage Government agents to take "statements in a fashion calculated to insulate them from production."

VOTING RIGHTS CASE

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans June 16 unanimously upheld a lower court action dismissing the Government's suit charging voting discrimination against Negroes in Macon County, Ala.

The appellate tribunal sustained Federal District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.'s March 6 ruling that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 did not empower the Federal Government to sue a state.

The Government had amended its complaint to make the state of Alabama a defendant when the original defendants -- the Macon County registrars -- resigned from office.

The appellate court also ruled those resignations were valid and that the men were no longer liable to prosecution for their actions in office.

The Justice Department announced the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 569)

COST OF LIVING

The Consumer Price Index hit an all-time high in May, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported June 19. The Bureau said that between mid-April and mid-May the index increased .1 percent to 124 percent of the 1947-49 average. The May level was .3 percent above the previous record, set in May 1958. Most the increase, the Bureau reported, was the result of advances in costs of housing, apparel, medical care and personal care. Prices of commodities were unchanged on the average, it said, but services rose .3 percent.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7175)	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	
Commerce (HR 7349)	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300	715,328,500	715,328,500	
Defense (HR 7454)	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000			
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	
District payment	(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	
Executive Offices (HR 7176)	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500	13,568,500	13,568,500	
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800	6,559,348,600	6,559,348,600	
Interior (HR 5915)	487,675,400	468,106,800	468,106,800	478,785,025	478,785,025	472,717,100
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181	4,056,746,581	4,056,746,581	
Legislative (HR 7453)	133,648,180	100,279,350	100,279,350	128,797,500	128,797,500	
Public Works (HR 7509)	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000	1,177,177,000			
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7343)	677,301,100	649,896,700	651,896,700	645,418,200	645,668,200	
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
Special Funds*	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000		

* Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

TEAPOT DOME HAUNTS OIL RESERVE DECISION

The U.S. Navy holds seven petroleum and oil shale reserves. Are they needed or outmoded? Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee generally regards them as among the government's prize possessions. He would expand the program. But the President regards the petroleum reserves as "anachronistic." Mr. Eisenhower made this recommendation to Congress in his fiscal 1960 budget message:

"The continued and rapid growth in the use of petroleum products has made questionable the need for maintenance of the relatively small naval petroleum reserves as a significant defense measure, since it would appear that the nationwide, even worldwide, petroleum industry must be relied upon to provide efficiently for our petroleum requirements in both peace and war. Accordingly, the Administration will study (and I would hope the Congress would do likewise) the advisability of disposing of the anachronistic naval petroleum reserves, thereby relieving the Department of the Navy of an inappropriate responsibility and also providing additional revenue to the federal government."

What does "disposal" mean? Press questions raised at the January budget briefings of Budget Director Maurice H. Stans indicated that both the press and Stans interpreted the recommendations as meaning that the Administration seeks to sell the naval oil reserves. If the recommendation is read in connection with the preceding Presidential recommendation to dispose of other "obsolete (military) facilities and real property" to get it back on the tax rolls, a sale is clearly indicated. But further inquiry by Congressional Quarterly of all interested government agencies indicates that the Executive has not determined how it would dispose of them, but in all probability any reserves that are "disposed of" would be leased rather than sold. The Presidential recommendation does not include the three naval oil shale reserves. If the President wants to dispose of them, he can do so by executive order.

Reason for Reserves

The story of the Navy's oil reserves is one of the most colorful sagas in the history of the nation. The reserves touched off the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920s. Because of Teapot Dome, a major new controversy may be set off if and when a drive develops to abolish the naval oil reserve program.

At the turn of the century it became apparent that the navies of the world would, in the future, be powered by oil instead of by coal. President Theodore Roosevelt directed the U.S. Geological Survey to determine what public lands contained oil, with a view toward withdrawing some of this land to insure the Navy's future oil supply. Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, on Feb. 24, 1908, recommended to the Secretary of Interior "that the filing of claims to oil lands in the state of California be suspended in order that the government may continue ownership of valuable supplies of liquid fuel

in this region, where all fuel is expensive." On this recommendation, President William Howard Taft signed an executive order on Sept. 27, 1909, withdrawing large areas in California and Wyoming from entry and settlement by private citizens.

Elk Hills First Reserve

Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills, Calif.) was created by Taft's executive order on Sept. 12, 1912, after the Navy had advised him on June 25, 1912, that it could use an oil field with a reserve of 500 million barrels of oil. Originally Elk Hills was 38,072.71 acres, but by executive order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Oct. 15, 1942, it was enlarged to 46,095 acres. Of the total acreage, 37,554 acres are held by the U.S. government and 8,541 by Standard Oil Company of California, whose patent predated the land withdrawal. Elk Hills is the only true petroleum reserve held by the Navy. It contains more than one-fourth of all of the oil on the West Coast, and it is the second best oil field in the country. As of Jan. 1, 1959, Elk Hills' total reserves were estimated at 1,054,788,695 barrels of oil. The field is operated under a unit plan contract with Standard Oil which permits the Navy to control the rate of exploration, development and production. About 15,000 barrels of oil are produced daily to protect the field from drainage and to maintain it in a state of readiness. Elk Hills could produce more than 200,000 barrels a day in an emergency to meet the Navy's West Coast needs. Elk Hills is the cornerstone of the Navy's petroleum reserve program, and the Navy and Vinson would put up a terrific battle to keep it as a reserve.

Petroleum Reserve No. 2 (Buena Vista, Calif.) is a 30,181-acre reserve created by executive order of President Taft on Dec. 13, 1912. It is adjacent to Elk Hills. The land is checkerboarded, with 19,735 acres held by private oil companies and only 10,446 by the U.S. government. To prevent drainage by operators on the privately held oil lands within and adjacent to the reserve, 88 percent of the government holdings have been leased to private interests to produce oil. Buena Vista is a small oil field, and as it is impossible to conserve its oil in the ground, it is not actually a reserve.

Teapot Dome

Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome, Wyo.) is a 9,481-acre reserve created by executive order of President Woodrow Wilson on April 30, 1915. Although it is the most famous of all naval petroleum reserves, it contains the least oil. The Navy selected it from several possible sites mainly because the acreage was wholly government-owned. Many experts regard its selection as a mistake because it contained so little oil that the Navy could not even use it as a source of supply during World War II. Following the Teapot Dome scandal, it was shut-in on Dec. 31, 1927, and only a few wells have been drilled on it since 1953 to protect it from drainage.

Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 (Arctic Alaska) was hurriedly created by President Warren G. Harding on Feb. 27, 1923, while the Teapot Dome scandal was at its zenith apparently as a face-saving device to prove that his Administration was not inimical to the Naval petroleum reserve program. Many experts also regard its selection as a Naval reserve as a mistake. Although it comprises 23,600,000 acres of totally U.S. government-held land north of the Brooks Range, the Navy spent \$47,998,902 from 1944-53 on this remote reserve in a futile attempt to make it productive. All exploration was discontinued in January 1953.

Shale Reserves

Naval Oil Shale Reserves 1, 2, and 3 (Western Colorado and Eastern Utah) were set aside for the Navy when it was learned that vast amounts of oil could be obtained from shale beds in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. Shale Reserves No. 1 and No. 2 were established by President Wilson in December 1916, and No. 3 was established by President Coolidge on Sept. 27, 1924. Total acreage of the reserves is 156,073, of which 150,408 is U.S.-owned.

No. 1 and No. 2 have estimated reserves totalling 5,829,000,000 barrels of oil. They never have been produced, as there is no known method to produce shale oil at a price competitive with petroleum.

Government Policy

In the Act of June 4, 1920 (34 USC 524), Congress placed all of the petroleum reserves under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy and defined his powers with regard to them. The basic concept which governs the Navy's administration of the reserves is that large amounts of oil should be retained in the ground in strategic locations in a state of readiness for use by the military during times of national emergency. Capt. A. S. Miller, USN, director of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserve program, told the House Appropriations Committee on March 12, 1959, that "Petroleum Reserve No. 1 is the only one which meets these requirements."

Largely because the other reserves are not true reserves, legislation has been introduced in this and past Congresses to abolish Petroleum Reserves 2, 3, and 4. All of these bills provide for abolishing the reserves and for

Naval Petroleum Reserves					Naval Oil Shale Reserves		
	Oil Reserve #1	Oil Reserve #2	Oil Reserve #3	Oil Reserve #4	Shale Reserve #1	Shale Reserve #2	Shale Reserve #3
Location							
Area County, State	ELK HILLS Kern, Calif.	BUENA VISTA HILLS Kern, Calif.	TEAPOT DOME Natrona, Wyo.	NORTH OF BROOKS RANGE ALASKA	Garfield, Colo.	Carbon & Uintah, Utah	Garfield, Colo.
Creation							
Date	9-2-12	12-13-12	4-30-15	2-27-23	12-6-16	12-16-16	9-27-24
By President	Taft	Taft	Wilson	Harding	Wilson	Wilson	Coolidge
Acreage							
Total	46,095	30,181	9,481	23,680,000	41,353	92,160	22,600
Federal	37,554	10,446	9,481	23,680,000	36,568	91,240	22,600
Private	8,541	19,735	---	---	4,785	880	---
Total Production to 1-1-59							
Oil (barrels)	248,424,702	258,545,966 ^a	3,559,810	Never Produced	Never Produced	Never Produced	None
Gas (cubic feet)	18,028,848						
Estimated 1959 Production							
Oil (barrels)	5,394,869	2,491,947 ^a	2,582	None	None	None	None
Gas (cubic feet)	3,285						
Estimated Total Reserves on 1-1-59							
Oil (barrels)	1,054,788,695	40,678,275 ^a	10 million	Up to 100 million	4,986,000,000 ^c	843,000,000 ^c	
Gas (cubic feet)	95,101,366						
Estimated Net Worth							
As of 1-1-59	\$2 billion	\$ 9,375,000 ^b	\$40 million	\$400 million	No estimate	No estimate	
Total Estimated Income							
thru 1959 (FY)	\$158,984,000	\$35,072,000	\$6,135,000	None	None	None	
1959 (FY)	12,217,000	1,456,000	29,000	---	---	---	
Estimated Net Income							
thru 1959 (FY)	\$ 83,645,000	\$32,136,000	\$4,891,000	None	None	None	
1959 (FY)	10,822,000	1,411,000	110,000	---	---	---	
Estimated Expenses							
thru 1959 (FY)	\$ 75,339,000	\$ 2,936,000	\$1,244,000	\$47,998,902	\$164,000	\$54,368	
1959 (FY)	1,395,000	45,000	139,000	None	None	None	

^a Navy leased lands only

^b Navy royalty only

^c Based on shale averaging 25 gallons of shale oil per ton

^d Established adjacent to Shale Reserve #1 to provide a working and a disposal area

COMPILED ON BASIS OF FIGURES FROM OFFICE OF NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES, U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT

transferring the government-held land to the Interior Department to be administered as public domain by the Bureau of Land Management under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 USC 181). All net income from the reserves now goes into the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. If the reserves were returned to the public domain and leased under the 1920 Act, in the case of the California and Wyoming land, 52.5 percent of the revenues would go to the reclamation fund, 37.5 percent to the states, and 10 percent to the general fund of the Treasury. In the case of the Alaskan land, 90 percent of the receipts would go to Alaska, 10 percent of the general fund of the Treasury.

Alaskan Reserve

Sen. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D Alaska) and Rep. Ralph J. Rivers (D Alaska) are currently sponsoring legislation (S 434 and HR 3689) to abolish the Alaskan reserve. Bartlett told the Senate on Jan. 17 that "Pet 4" is not a suitable reserve under present-day conditions "in the opinion of informed persons in the Navy Department," even if large quantities of oil were to be found there, "primarily because of its location, climate, lack of transportation and the great expense of exploration and development." Having spent nearly \$50 million on the Alaskan reserve without recovering any oil, the Navy is not going to put any more money in it, Bartlett said. "To hold a vast tract of land idle and unused constitutes a waste and serves no useful purpose," Bartlett stated. So Bartlett and Rivers have urged that the reserve be abolished, and private oil companies be given an opportunity to develop the Arctic area under the Interior Department's mineral leasing program. The Oil and Gas Journal recently estimated that \$100 million will be spent on Alaskan oil exploration during the next two years, but none of this exploration by private companies can be done on the area now held by the Navy as a reserve without approval of the Bartlett-Rivers bills. The Navy has reported favorably on the measures, for substantially the same reasons as those outlined by Bartlett.

O'Mahoney-McGee Bills

Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Gale McGee (D Wyo.) are currently co-sponsoring the most extensive legislation introduced in recent years on the Naval petroleum reserve program. Their measure (S 661) would abolish the entire Naval petroleum reserve program, repeal all laws relating to the petroleum reserves and transfer the land in the reserves to the Interior Department for administration. The Wyoming Senators interpreted the President's budget recommendation as a proposal to sell the petroleum reserves to private industry. O'Mahoney and McGee feel their bill would, as O'Mahoney put it to the Senate on Jan. 22, smoke out the Administration as to the meaning of its recommendation to "dispose of these capital assets which the United States possesses."

O'Mahoney told CQ: "This Administration doesn't see beyond the Big Business point of view. Its threat to turn the reserves over to the big oil companies must be stopped. They should be transferred to the Interior Department where the earnings from leasing these lands can provide income for the public land states." The Senate Armed Services Committee has received no agency reports on S 661. The Navy in 1948 reported favorably on a somewhat similar bill to abolish Naval Reserves 2 and

3. At that time it stated: "Neither of these naval petroleum reserves has any military value as far as reserves of oil in the ground are concerned and they could best be administered by the Department of Interior...as part of the public domain."

Future Navy Policy

The Navy made it plain in the same report filed on April 23, 1948, to the House Armed Services Committee that the Navy was not "in any sense abandoning the possibility at some future date of establishing additional petroleum reserves wherever known potential oil-bearing lands are available which constitute, in fact, a substantial reserve of oil in the ground, and wherein the Navy may be able to conserve oil and protect it from drainage by operators outside the reserved areas." Therefore, the Navy has evidenced considerable interest in a bill (HR 298) introduced by Vinson on Jan. 7 of this year to establish San Nicolas, San Miguel and Prince Islands off the coast of California as Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 5. The three islands were withdrawn by executive orders in 1933 and 1934 from the public domain for military use. The entire land acreage totalling 22,492 acres is held by the U.S. government. Surface geology indicates the islands are rich in oil. Vinson told CQ that he was studying the Administration's recommendations on the Naval Petroleum Reserve program, and he hoped that the Executive would likewise give careful attention to his proposals.

Vinson referred to HR 298 and also to HR 297, which gives the Navy the authority to "encourage experimental work in the extraction of synthetic liquid fuels from oil shale subject to approval by the President." Under an Attorney General's opinion of March 13, 1958, the Navy lacks statutory authority to carry on shale oil research. Similar legislation (S 1364 and HR 5097) is sponsored by Sens. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) and by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.).

No Action Likely

Although Vinson's House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee headed by O'Mahoney probably will hold hearings during this Congress on the President's budget recommendations and other aspects of the Naval Petroleum Reserve program, no action is expected on any measure with the possible exception of the Bartlett-Rivers bills.

The Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920s has virtually immobilized action on the program. The scandal began when President Harding by executive order of May 31, 1921, turned the naval petroleum reserves over to the Interior Department to administer, and Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall leased to friends oil land within the reserves without any limits on production. Fall made an estimated personal profit of \$500,000 on the leases and ultimately was sentenced to prison for bribery. The reserves were returned to the Navy by executive order of President Coolidge on March 17, 1927. Under the Act of June 30, 1938 (10 USC 7421-7438), all leases, contracts, and rights to royalty production must be approved by the President following Navy's consultation with the Congressional Armed Services Committees. Any major change in the status of the Naval Petroleum Reserves prompts Congressional recollection of the Teapot Dome scandal. Thirty years later, the subject is still regarded by Congress as "too hot to handle."

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFENSE DOLLARS QUERIED

Members of Congress, ever sensitive to the interests of their states and districts, are again discussing the issue of equity in the distribution of Federal dollars. The entire delegation from New York State has launched a bipartisan drive to secure a larger share of Defense Department procurement contracts for the industries of their state. A West Virginia Representative is staging a one-man campaign to get more military installations and payrolls for his state. Both efforts point up the intrinsic difficulty, under a federal system, of reconciling local with national interests.

Prior discussion of the "fair share" issue has focused on the distribution formulas to be applied to programs involving Federal grants-in-aid to the states. Basic to these programs is the concept, now broadly accepted, that the wealthier states should assist the poorer states in the pursuit of given national objectives. But the specific formulas for allocating funds to the states have always presented problems of equity. (For amounts distributed to each state in fiscal 1958 under various grant programs, see Weekly Report p. 565).

Current debate centers on a much larger area of Federal spending -- the \$40 billion or more spent by the armed services for military operations and procurement, compared with the \$5 billion divided among the states in grants-in-aid. No formula for an "equitable" distribution of defense dollars along geographic lines has ever been imposed by Congress or applied by the Executive Branch. Competition for military contracts and installations has always been intense, however; within the limits of discretion, the armed services have attempted to "spread the benefits," as it were, among the states. But such factors as the uneven distribution of defense industries and of optimum weather conditions have made for uneven impact in geographic terms.

New York's Proposal

New York Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R) and Kenneth Keating (R) May 7 introduced a bill (S 1875) entitled the "Armed Services Competitive Procurement Act." Identical bills (HR 6964 - 7002) were introduced in the House the same day by most of New York's Republican and Democratic Representatives. Designed to promote maximum competition for military procurement, and especially for the 85 percent placed by negotiated contracts, the bill stipulated that the armed services shall consider, among other factors, "the strategic and economic desirability of allocating purchases to different geographic areas of the Nation and to eligible suppliers from whom relatively smaller proportions of procurement have been purchased."

In defending S 1875 June 5, Sen. Keating said it had come "as a surprise and a shock" to learn that California had replaced New York as the leading recipient of military prime contracts. New York's share, he said, had dropped from \$14.5 billion, or 15.3 percent of the total, in the 1950-53 period, to \$7.6 billion, or 12 percent, in the 1955-58 period. California's share, by contrast, had shifted

from \$13 billion, or 13.6 percent, to \$12.9 billion, or 20.3 percent, during the same periods. For the first three months of fiscal 1959, Keating said, California had "received nearly three times the volume of military prime contracts which New York did."

During the course of good-humored debate June 5, 18, and 23, California Sens. Thomas H. Kuchel (R) and Clair Engle (D) extolled the competitive virtues of their state's industry, labor force, and weather, and challenged the New Yorkers to acknowledge that S 1875 was a political formula for helping New York at the expense of California. This was vigorously denied by Keating and Javits, who argued that the bill was simply aimed at promoting greater competition. But Engle June 18 said it was "perfectly obvious" that the bill would empower the New Yorkers to "put the hot foot" on the Defense Department to get more contracts. In reply, Keating said "all we ask is that everyone -- including New York -- receive a fair and even 'break.'"

Supporters of S 1875 admit there is small hope for hearings by either the Senate or House Armed Services Committee. By means of continuing discussion of S 1875, however, the New Yorkers hope to impress the Defense Department with the "good sense" of heeding their claim for a larger slice of the procurement pie.

West Virginia's Complaint

Freshman Rep. Ken Hechler (D W.Va.) has set out to document his charge that West Virginia is a victim of gross discrimination in the placement of military installations. Addressing the House June 1, he said:

"I am firmly against the kind of logrolling which would subject our defense program to narrowly sectional or selfish pulling and hauling. But I am getting pretty hot under the collar about the way my State of West Virginia is shortchanged in Army, Navy, and Air Force installations.... I am going to stand upon my hind legs and roar until West Virginia gets the fair treatment she deserves."

Hechler introduced figures to show that, even after accounting for differences in population, West Virginia fared badly compared to the states surrounding it. His state, he said, had only one defense installation -- a Navy ordnance plant -- and a total of 1,700 military and civilian personnel, with an annual payroll of \$8 million. Ohio, with a population only four times larger, he said, had more than 20,000 active-duty military personnel and more than 40,000 civilian employees of the services, with a combined payroll of more than \$290 million.

Figures produced by Hechler June 10 showed West Virginia, which ranked 30th in population in 1950, to be in last place, in numbers of military personnel, with 583. By contrast, Texas -- the home of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn -- had 172,357, with annual pay and allowances estimated at \$658,253,000. Georgia -- home of the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, Sen. Richard B. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson -- had 66,293, with a payroll of \$240,088,000.

EXECUTIVE LOBBYING

In a June 24 Senate speech, Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) proposed the elimination of the jobs of five Presidential assistants because, he said, their only assignment was to lobby in Congress for the Administration. Through an amendment to the executive offices appropriations bill (HR 7671), Proxmire sought to abolish the five jobs by cutting \$84,821 from the bill's total and by barring the use of any money to pay the salaries of the five aides. (See Floor Action) He said efforts by the Administration to influence Congress were "morally indefensible and clearly illegal" since the use of money appropriated by Congress for lobbying purposes was a violation of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Although his amendment did not name the five assistants, Proxmire said it was aimed at Homer H. Gruenther, Earle D. Chesney, Jack Z. Anderson, Edward A. McCabe and Clyde A. Wheeler. He said the President currently has "six full-time envoys to Capitol Hill plus Gen. Wilton B. Persons, who spends much of his time dealing with legislators." Departure of the five, he said, would still leave Gen. Persons and one other unnamed assistant to work with Congress.

ACLU ON LABOR REFORM

The American Civil Liberties Union June 22 reversed a seven-year stand against Federal intervention in internal union affairs and urged Congress to include in any labor reform legislation a "bill of rights" for rank-and-file union members.

In a statement to the House Education and Labor Committee, Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the ACLU, said that "Government intervention...is a necessary evil (because) self-regulation alone cannot adequately protect the democratic rights of the members within unions."

The statement outlined three guarantees that should be included in any bill of rights for union members: the right to participate fully in determining union policies; equal treatment by the union, including fair and equal representation in bargaining; and full and fair hearing before an unbiased tribunal with the right to appeal in any disciplinary proceedings. (Weekly Report p. 791)

Pressure Points

• **AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE** -- National Chairman Mickey Levine June 19 said the House-passed veterans' pension bill (HR 7650) was "a cleverly conceived raid on the American Treasury and a hoax perpetrated on the American people." He criticized the Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Olin E. Teague (D Texas), for failing to explain to the House a provision in the bill adding 206,000 widows to the pension rolls at an ultimate cost of \$22 billion. (Weekly Report p. 817, 834)

• **RAILWAY LABOR** -- In a letter to the president of the Assn. of American Railroads, the chief executives of the five railway operating brotherhoods June 4 rejected a proposal for a special Presidential commission to study railroad work rules. The proposal, made Feb. 11 by AAR president Daniel P. Loomis, touched off a controversy over so-called "featherbedding" practices among railroad workers. The union officials represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America (all AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report p. 269)

• **MACHINISTS' MAIL DRIVE** -- In the June 25 issue of its weekly newspaper, the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO) urged IAM members to write to their respective Congressmen to express their opposition to the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill (S 1555) and similar proposals (HR 7625, 4473 and others). Included in the issue was a special section on the importance of letters to Members of Congress with instructions on style and content, reproductions of model letters from the files of several Members and the names, committee assignments and addresses of each Member of the House and Senate.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public June 8-22.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military, Professional and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Continental Oil Co., P.O. Box 2197, Houston, Texas.

Registrant -- HAROLD S. SKINNER, P.O. Box 2197, Houston, Texas. Filed 6/5/59.

Legislative Interest -- Measures affecting the employer.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Group of Western Railroads.

Registrant -- WALTER COVEN, lawyer, P.O. Box 717, Austin, Texas. Filed 6/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the employer.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES F. BELL, 730 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the banking industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Community Television Assn. Inc., 612 Perpetual Bldg., 1111 E St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- EDWARD P. WHITNEY, executive director, National Community Television Assn. Inc., 612 Perpetual Bldg., 1111 E St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/15/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the service provided its members."

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Retail Merchants Assn., 100 W. 31st St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RICHARD W. AVERILL, National Retail Merchants Assn., Sheraton Bldg., 711 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/59.

Compensation -- \$1,500 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- LAURENS WILLIAMS, lawyer, 602 Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/12/59.

Legislative Interest -- For the "Life Insurance Tax Act of 1959."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Prudential Steamship Corp., 17 State St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & EFRON, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/17/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation of interest to the employer.

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 551.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Southern Pacific Railroad, 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- RAYMOND E. MARKS, assistant vice president, Southern Pacific Railroad, 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 6/17/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation supporting "a sound national transportation policy."

● **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Poultry and Egg Producers Assn., Lakewood, N.J.

Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/10/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of the association."

Previous Registrations -- American Watch Assn. Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 668); Cerro de Pasco Corp. (1958 Almanac p. 635).

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMERICAN JUSTICE ASSN., P.O. Box 1387, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation designed "to promote the course of liberty and justice for all."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Home Town Free Television Assn., 2923 E. Lincoln Way, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Registrant -- ANDREW G. HALEY, lawyer, 1735 De Sales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation protecting free television services against unfair competition by community antenna systems."

Previous Registrations -- King Broadcasting Co., May Broadcasting Co., Meredith-Syracuse Television Corp. (1950 Almanac p. 678, 777); Radio Broadcast Stations (1951 Almanac p. 701).

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge 12, AFL-CIO, Box 865, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JACOB I. BELLOW, 4338 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md. Filed 6/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills affecting Federal employees."

Committee Briefs

EDUCATION LOYALTY OATH

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 24 ordered reported a bill (S 819) repealing the loyalty oath requirement for persons receiving Federal grants on loans under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (PL 864, 85th Congress). The vote to report the bill was reportedly 13-2, with the two "nays" cast by Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.). (1958 Almanac p. 213)

FEDERAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

The Senate Government Operations Committee June 18 postponed action indefinitely on S 676, a bill proposing creation of a Federal Department of Science. In place of S 676, the Committee reported S 1851 (S Rept 408), setting up a Federal commission to study whether a Department of Science should be created and if so what functions it should have. The commission would submit a final report to Congress and the President by May 31, 1960. (Weekly Report p. 572)

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Rep. Charles E. Goodell Jr. (R N.Y.) June 23 was appointed to the House Administration Committee.

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

Opposition to an Administration proposal (HR 7140) to reduce Government aid to Federally "impacted" school districts was indicated by Democratic Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey (W.Va.) and John Brademas (Ind.) at June 9-10 hearings before the House Education and Labor General Education Subcommittee. Bailey said, "You just can't drop programs overnight." Brademas said Indiana would lose "almost a million dollars" under HR 7140. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming supported the principle of aid to impacted areas but said the existing formula for granting it "distributes the assistance in an unfair and inequitable way." Under the bill the aid, for which the House April 30 and the Senate June 24 voted \$225 million for fiscal 1960, would be reduced about \$61 million the first year the bill was in effect. (Weekly Report p. 720, 857)

(For Committee Roundup, see p. 858)

DISPUTE OVER CONGRESS

The dispute within the Democratic party and between Democrats and Republicans over the record of the 86th Congress roared on last week, with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) still the center of the fray. (Weekly Report p. 766, 796, 830)

The week's major developments:

• **DEFENSE SQUABBLE** -- The Democratic Advisory Council June 16 called for appropriation of an extra \$7.5 billion a year for the next four or five years to remedy what it called the "disastrous" effects of the Administration's defense policies. The Senate Republican leadership immediately assailed the council as a group of "armchair strategists" and said it "would do well to sell its ideas to its own party before spreading them on the public record as a party position." The House June 3 passed a defense appropriation bill providing about \$400 million less than the President had requested. (Weekly Report p. 759)

• **REPUBLICAN CHARGES** -- House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) June 18 said Democratic "big-spending, budget-busting bills...can only spur inflation, boost the national debt and keep taxes on high rates for years to come. Any attempt by the Democrat leadership to burden the country with the fiscal foolishness advocated by the Democrat Advisory Council can only undermine public confidence."

The Republican National Committee June 19 said "the firm stand of the President, backed by Republicans in Congress," had forced the Democrats into a "full-blown and unabashed" retreat from "unnecessary, reckless spending." "General Lyndon Johnson," the National Committee said, "has been confounded by the flop of his 'Operation Can Do.' Now Johnson is desperately trying to rally his disgruntled and frustrated forces into implementing 'Operation Back Up.'"

• **LIBERAL PRESSURES** -- Two liberal organizations, the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and the National Committee for an Effective Congress (NCEC) assailed the "retreat" of the Democratic leadership in Congress from its previous positions. ADA said "the Democratic leadership has transformed victory into defeat by surrendering to the Republicans and to the Democratic right wing. The collapse...on the housing and airport bills is the logical -- however tragic -- consequence of the 'accommodation' which Senator Johnson has decreed as the policy of the 86th Congress."

The NCEC statement blamed the majority leadership for "permitting the Democrats to become prisoners of the spending issue."

• **CLARK SPEECH** -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D Pa.) June 22 joined in criticizing the strategy of "veto-proof" legislation. He said "'Block that veto' is a euphemism for 'Give the President what he wants,' whether or not we think it is good for the country.... If the people had wanted the Republican President to write our legislation or set the bounds and limits within which we must write it, they would have elected a Congress of his party."

"It is our responsibility to write the program...and send it to the President. If he vetoes it, we should pass

it over his veto. If we do not have enough votes to override the veto, then it will be time enough to offer the President a compromise."

Clark argued that the compromises had actually been made by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats from one-party states, but the resulting legislation "inevitably bears our party's label."

"The Democratic party," he said, "can survive one failure.... But if this is the pattern that is followed on all the major issues of 1960...it will not matter which of our... hopefuls for the Democratic nomination may win the prize...because the record of the Democratic Senate on which such a nominee will have to run -- regardless of whether he is a Member of this body -- will be indistinguishable from the position of the Republican Administration which he is seeking to displace."

• **JOHNSON'S REPLY** -- Johnson June 23 replied to both his Republican and Democratic critics. "We are not a 'Me Too' Congress," he said, "We are not a 'Won't Do' Congress. We are a Congress which wants to get the best results we can achieve."

As for the charge of "budget-busting," Johnson said, "I want to put a stop to the fraud, hypocrisy and propaganda...that Congress, as an institution, is a group of spendthrifts; that Congress...cannot be depended upon to guard the taxpayers' dollar.... I know how the President feels...and I share his concern over the soundness of the dollar, and the inflation which has spread over the country."

To the critics of "veto-proof" legislation, Johnson said, "I do have concern about vetoed legislation. If the President feels strongly enough to withhold his approval, I think that is a matter which must be considered by the Congress. I do not believe that we were sent here to paralyze government."

"The Government must function, and it can function only when the Executive and the Legislative Branches work together. I do not give much credence to the argument that we were sent here to make political issues or to reelect Senators.... Our job is to provide for the orderly operation of a progressive, enlightened Government."

"Merely because the President happens to be a member of another party does not mean, to me, that I must spend my time fighting him.... When the President is right, in my opinion, I uphold his hand. I do not know of any President we have ever had who has received more cooperation from the opposition party than we have given the President."

"When he is wrong...we ought to say so as constructively as we can, and present an alternative, if we can, and give him a choice. If we disregard totally the views of the...Executive, we will have a stalemate, and will do nothing."

Johnson argued that in electing a Democratic majority in the last three Congresses, "the American people spoke decisively for responsibility and for co-operation and for doing what is right regardless of what may be political. In order to do that we must take into consideration the President's views. I am going to do it."

STRAUSS NOMINATION

Controversy continued last week in the wake of the Senate's June 19 rejection of the nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. (Weekly Report p. 819)

In the center of the storm were four Senators -- Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

Talmadge and Mrs. Smith had been counted on by Strauss backers to support his nomination, but they both opposed it. Neither offered an explanation of his vote.

The convention of the National Federation of Young Republicans June 20 censured Mrs. Smith and Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), the only other Republican who opposed Strauss. Langer had announced his stand well ahead of the vote, but Mrs. Smith kept her views to herself until the balloting came.

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) June 21 said that while he regretted the stands taken by Langer and Mrs. Smith, he would not quarrel with their right to their own judgment.

Fulbright also had been counted upon by Strauss backers, but he was the only Senator who neither voted nor took a stand on the nomination.

He was officially reported to be absent because of illness, but late on June 19 he said: "I just couldn't resolve the question satisfactorily, and under the circumstances, I thought it was wiser not to vote, with the outcome as close as it was. It is still a difficult question and I don't know whether the Senate did right or not."

In the aftermath of the voting, several Republicans blamed Majority Leader Johnson for causing Strauss' defeat. Johnson did not explain his vote against the nomination, but he was reported to have warned Dirksen a week before the vote that continued pressure for confirmation from high Administration officials would cause the Senate to reject the nominee.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon June 19 said the public "will be outraged by the arbitrary and vindictive action on the part of some of the people in the Senate." He said Johnson "won the victory but he will lose the war. It is questionable whether the Senate defeat of Strauss will help his (Johnson's) ambitions."

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), who voted for Strauss, June 20 said the bitter Senate battle "might initiate a period of extreme partisanship between the President and the Senate, if not between the two parties in the Senate."

Both Dirksen and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), who led the fight against Strauss, said they doubted the Strauss nomination would become a political issue between the parties.

GOV. LONG'S ILLNESS

The developments in the case of Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long (D): (Weekly Report p. 765, 796, 829)

June 18 -- Long left the Ochsner Foundation Hospital in New Orleans less than 24 hours after he entered it. He was driven to Baton Rouge, the state capital, by state policemen, apparently intent on regaining control of his office. But his car was intercepted by sheriff's deputies, acting under orders from East Baton Rouge Parish Judge Fred S. LeBlanc. After a struggle, Long was taken to a Louisiana state mental hospital in Mandeville, where

doctors said he was suffering from paranoid schizophrenia -- delusions of persecution. Judge LeBlanc signed the commitment order at the request of Mrs. Long.

June 19 -- A dispute developed over the right of Lt. Gov. Lether E. Frazar (D) to serve as Acting Governor during Long's confinement. Frazar, a Long supporter, was reluctant to take over the post, but State Attorney General Jack Gremillion said the state constitution "is very clear that if the Governor is unable to serve for any cause, the Lieutenant Governor acts as Governor." But Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, an old political enemy of Long, said he would not recognize Frazar as Acting Governor.

June 22 -- The situation was confused even further when Long filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking his release from the mental hospital. A hearing was scheduled on the petition for June 26.

JAQUES ACQUITTED

Keith H. Jaques, former assistant to Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.), June 18 was acquitted by a Federal district court jury in Washington, D.C., of charges he violated the Federal Corrupt Practices Act by circulating unsigned campaign pamphlets in last November's election in West Virginia's First District. (Weekly Report p. 748)

The pamphlets, entitled "United Miners Journal," had the format of the official journal of the United Mine Workers. They contained charges against Moore's opponent, ex-Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D 1953-57), and implied that Moore had UMW support.

Actually, the UMW backed Mollohan, who lost to Moore by about 9,000 votes.

Jaques testified that Moore ordered him to bring the pamphlets from Washington, where they were prepared with the help of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, to his West Virginia home.

Moore denied giving Jaques such an order but said he did not believe Jaques was responsible for the omission of the names of the sponsors of the pamphlet. "I don't believe anybody is responsible," he said.

Jaques now is legislative assistant to Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah).

ARKANSAS ELECTION

A Federal grand jury in Little Rock June 17 concluded its investigation of the 1958 election of Rep. Dale Alford (D) in Arkansas' Fifth District without returning any indictments. The investigation began March 23. (Weekly Report p. 460)

A House subcommittee also has the election, in which Alford defeated ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark. 1943-59), under investigation. (Weekly Report p. 796)

DENVER, MINNEAPOLIS MAYORS

Republicans won officially "nonpartisan" mayoralty campaigns in Denver and Minneapolis.

In Denver June 16, Richard Y. Batterton, a Republican, defeated George A. Cavender, Democrat. He succeeds Will F. Nicholson, another Republican.

In Minneapolis June 9, P. Kenneth Peterson was re-elected mayor with Republican backing against Gerald R. Dillon, who had Democratic support.

HOUSE, SENATE CANDIDATES REPORT \$3.3 MILLION SPENT IN 1958

Candidates for the House and Senate reported personal spending of \$3,283,655.37 in their 1958 campaigns.

The comparable figure in the 1954 campaign -- the last previous off-year election -- was \$3,062,235.65.

Sources of Information

The total was computed by Congressional Quarterly from reports filed with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

Reports were received from 792 Democratic, Republican, Independent and third-party candidates for the House. Thirty-one Democratic and Republican candidates and six New York State Liberal party candidates for the House filed no reports. None of them was elected.

In the Senate, all 36 Democratic candidates and all 35 Republican candidates in the general election, plus four third-party candidates, filed reports.

The official spending reports have two major gaps:

1. Federal law does not require reports of spending in connection with primary elections. Yet primaries in many states are hotly fought and expensive contests, and in some cases may be the only contests.

2. Federal law does not require reports from political committees that operate within the borders of a single state. Many, perhaps most, Congressional candidates handle their campaign finances through committees which are not required to report to Washington, even though they may report in their own states.

A few special candidates' committees did report to the Clerk of the House. Their reported spending, which is not included in the above total, is given on p. 878, 886.

Interstate committees of the Republican and Democratic parties, labor organizations and miscellaneous groups are required to report to the Clerk of the House. Their expenditures were reported on Weekly Report p. 509 and 649.

House Reports

● **RECEIPTS** -- 289 Democrats said they personally received \$974,680.24. 139 other Democrats listed no receipts or said committees handled them.

282 Republicans said they personally received \$1,032,096.41. 51 other Republicans listed no receipts or said committees handled them.

Nine independent and third-party candidates said they personally received \$5,274.32.

● **LABOR RECEIPTS** -- 129 Democrats received \$223,715.39 from labor groups. Five Republicans received \$6,350.00 from labor groups. One independent candidate received \$500.00 from labor groups.

(Note: Because of the limits on the reporting system described above, labor receipts may not be identical with the contributions reported by labor organizations on Weekly Report p. 509)

● **OUT-OF-STATE RECEIPTS** -- 150 Democrats received \$125,875.09 from out-of-state sources. 143 Republicans received \$115,465.89 from out-of-state sources. Two independent candidates received \$110 from out-of-state sources.

● **EXPENDITURES** -- 329 Democrats said they spent \$1,230,471.17. 99 Democrats listed no expenditures or said committees handled them.

311 Republicans said they spent \$1,308,487.16. 22 Republicans listed no expenditures or said committees handled them.

Fourteen independent candidates said they spent \$8,046.98.

Senate Reports

● **RECEIPTS** -- 28 Democrats said they personally received \$295,292.38. Eight Democrats listed no receipts or said committees handled them.

29 Republicans said they personally received \$362,446.08. Six Republicans listed no receipts or said committees handled them.

Three independent candidates said they personally received \$4,259.00. One independent listed no receipts.

● **LABOR RECEIPTS** -- Eleven Democrats personally received \$73,325.00 from labor groups. One Republican personally received \$925.00.

(Note: Because of the limits on the reporting system described above, labor receipts are not identical with the contributions reported by labor organizations on Weekly Report p. 509.)

● **OUT-OF-STATE RECEIPTS** -- Fourteen Democrats received \$50,183.00 from out-of-state sources. Nineteen Republicans received \$66,632.00 from out-of-state sources.

● **EXPENDITURES** -- 31 Democrats said they spent \$369,645.94. Five Democrats listed no expenditures or said committees handled them.

32 Republicans said they spent \$362,445.55. Three Republicans listed no expenditures or said committees handled them.

Four independent candidates said they spent \$4,558.57.

Details of the individual candidates' statements are given on the following pages.

For Other Elections

For summaries of campaign spending reports for previous election years see:

1956 Election -- 1957 Almanac p. 187.
1954 Election -- 1955 Almanac p. 722.
1952 Election -- 1953 Almanac p. 40.

RECEIPTS, SPENDING OF SENATE CANDIDATES

Each candidate for the Senate is required by law to file with the Secretary of the Senate both pre- and post-election reports of his personal receipts and expenditures.

Below is a state-by-state chart showing candidates' total personal receipts, receipts from labor groups, receipts originating in states other than the candidate's own and total expenditures. Total receipts include labor and out-of-state receipts. Only a partial record of out-of-state receipts is possible, as not all candidates listed addresses of contributors.

Candidates report expenditures in two parts. Expenditures which need not be reported individually are those for any charge made by a candidate's state for his candidacy, such as filing fee; any personal expenses of the candidate, such as traveling and meals; and stationary, postage, writing or printing costs (except for use in newspapers or on billboards), distribution of literature and letters and telephone and telegraph costs. These expenditures are not limited and a single sum is reported for all. All other expenditures must be itemized and are limited according to the number of voters in the candidate's state and must not exceed \$25,000. Total expenditures in the chart include both itemized and non-itemized expenditures as reported.

Of 36 Senatorial races in 1958, Mississippi had the only unopposed candidate, John Stennis (D). Since candidates are not required to report primary election receipts and expenditures, Stennis reported no money received or spent. Candidates who channeled all their financing through committees also may report no personal receipts or expenditures. Dashes on the chart indicate the candidate reported no personal money received or spent under that heading.

Committees working for candidates are not required to file reports with the Secretary of the Senate unless they are working in two or more states or are a branch of a national group other than a political party. Many candidates appended statements to their reports stating that committees were working in their behalf. These committees often are required to file reports with their state. A number of candidates included reports of one or more committees with their personal reports. Certain committees sent their own reports to the Clerk of the House. A state-by-state listing of available committee reports is on page 878. Candidates represented on this list are marked by an * on the principal chart. Committee report figures are not included in candidates' personal totals.

A list of individuals or groups reported as contributing \$1,000 or more to any Senatorial campaign will be found on page 879.

	Total Receipts	Labor Receipts	Out-of-State Receipts	Total Spending
ALASKA				
BARTLETT (D)	\$ 5,273.25	----	----	\$ 6,854.83
Robertson (R)	85.00	----	----	2,365.24
GRUENING (D)	38,918.00	\$12,275.00	\$ 8,000.00	38,842.69
Stepovich (R)	2,445.00	----	----	3,675.45
ARIZONA				
McFarland (D)	7,394.92	----	----	8,296.32
GOLDWATER (R)	25,100.22	----	----	18,934.28
CALIFORNIA				
ENGLE (D)	----	----	----	850.00
Knight (R)	15,694.80	----	----	15,694.80
CONNECTICUT				
DODD (D)	----	----	----	2,952.38
Purtell (R) *	5,000.00	----	5,000.00	5,000.00 ⁽¹⁾
DELAWARE				
Carvel (D)	10,705.95	7,250.00	2,500.00	11,293.24
WILLIAMS (R)	2,500.00	----	2,500.00	4,876.06
FLORIDA				
HOLLAND (D)	16,954.30	----	\$25.00	12,066.69
Hyzer (R)	3,995.00	----	----	3,175.09

Key to Senate List

- Candidate reported no money under this heading.
* See also special committee list on page 878.

Names of winners are in capital letters. Total spending figures include both limited and unlimited expenditures. When they estimated their unlimited spending, the amount is listed as (approx.).

PARTY DESIGNATIONS

(D) -- Democratic
(R) -- Republican

(S) -- Social
(P) -- Prohibition

(I) Independent

For footnotes see page 878

	Total Receipts	Labor Receipts	Out-of-State Receipts	Total Spending
INDIANA				
HARTKE (D)	----	----	----	\$ 860.00
Handley (R)	\$15,406.00	----	\$ 5,000.00	15,836.49
Stelle (P)	----	----	----	282.50
MAINE				
MUSKIE (D)	3,565.00	----	1,875.00	3,565.00 ⁽²⁾
Payne (R)	5,951.00	----	5,550.00	6,025.68
MARYLAND				
D'Alesandro (D)	32,113.00	6,250.00	7,600.00	31,703.99
BEALL (R)	----	----	----	3,059.75
MASSACHUSETTS				
KENNEDY (D)	----	----	----	----
Celeste (R)	8,646.00	----	2,500.00	9,131.03
MICHIGAN				
HART (D) *	1,982.70	----	----	1,982.70
Potter (R)	7,072.19	----	2,500.00	7,072.19
MINNESOTA				
McCARTHY (D) *	3,229.06	----	1,000.00	2,289.06
Thye (R)	5,422.29	----	2,500.00	4,710.00
MISSISSIPPI				
JOHN STENNIS (D)	----	----	----	----
MISSOURI				
SYMINGTON (D)	45,990.27	10,600.00	14,906.00	45,821.95
Palmer (R)	7,155.00	----	----	7,676.38
MONTANA				
MANSFIELD (D)	2,245.00	----	----	2,195.00
Welch (R)	1,660.00	----	----	1,622.49
NEBRASKA				
Morrison (D) *	1,063.00	500.00	75.00	2,653.99
HRUSKA (R)	1,798.20	----	----	1,798.20
NEVADA				
CANNON (D)	2,785.00	----	----	3,415.97
Malone (R)	9,160.00	----	100.00	11,970.00
NEW JERSEY				
WILLIAMS (D)	10,330.00	1,000.00	----	10,213.52
Kean (R)	19,565.00	----	7,075.00	20,565.00 (approx.)
NEW MEXICO				
CHAVEZ (D)	1,410.00	----	----	1,145.00
Atchley (R)	2,150.00	----	----	4,425.00

Campaign Spending - 3

	Total Receipts	Labor Receipts	Out-of-State Receipts	Total Spending
NEW YORK				
Hogan (D)	\$ 7,820.00	----	\$ 200.00	\$ 8,406.49
KEATING (R)	22,280.29	----	5,380.00	19,591.53
NORTH CAROLINA				
JORDAN (D)	----	----	----	----
Clark (R)	2,568.00	----	1,000.00	3,489.25
NORTH DAKOTA				
Vendsel (D)*	1,200.00	----	----	4,734.12 (3)
LANGER (R)	----	----	----	593.06
OHIO				
YOUNG (D)	2,165.00	\$ 700.00	----	7,532.43
Bricker (R)	----	----	----	3,250.00
PENNSYLVANIA				
Leader (D)	----	----	----	500.00
SCOTT (R)	74,982.30	----	10,850.00	62,620.64
RHODE ISLAND				
PASTORE (D)	10,981.00	1,000.00	----	11,082.55
Ewing (R)	585.00	----	360.00	8,564.03
TENNESSEE				
GORE (D)	57.00	----	----	----
Atkins (R)	----	----	----	----
Gouge (I)	240.00	----	----	240.00
TEXAS				
YARBOROUGH (D)	11,152.25	----	2,501.00	11,489.72
Whittenburg (R)	----	----	----	32,698.88
UTAH				
MOSS (D)	3,093.06	----	----	3,612.56
Watkins (R)	3,836.00	----	2,500.00	4,360.08
Lee (I)	3,977.00	----	----	3,998.07
VERMONT				
Fayette (D)	9,100.00	----	----	10,000.00
PROUTY (R)	3,425.00	----	2,750.00	6,110.86
VIRGINIA				
BYRD (D)*	1,070.00	----	----	3,089.50
Wensel (R)	4,061.30	925.00	282.00	4,621.05
Robb (S)	42.00	----	----	38.00
WASHINGTON				
JACKSON (D)	14,779.12	3,500.00	2,801.00	62,586.20 (4)
Bantz (R)	24,100.00	----	----	27,384.44
WEST VIRGINIA				
BYRD (D)	35,587.50	21,250.00	800.00	34,628.52
Revercomb (R)*	21,336.33	----	4,000.00	22,229.96
RANDOLPH (D)	11,300.00	9,000.00	5,700.00	19,079.99
Hoblitzell (R)	19,468.00	----	4,250.00	16,202.46
WISCONSIN				
PROXMIRE (D)*	3,028.00	----	1,700.00	5,901.53
Steinle (R)	4,729.00	----	2,535.00	3,116.71
WYOMING				
McGEE (D)	----	----	----	----
Barrett (R)	----	----	----	----

FOOTNOTES

- (1) All receipts were turned over to the Purtell for Senate Committee.
- (2) All receipts were turned over to the Muskie for Senate Committee.
- (3) Vendsel committees reported receipts but no expenditures.
- (4) Candidate said, "Expenses in excess of contributions paid from contributions...prior to primary elections."

SENATE CANDIDATES' COMMITTEES

Following is a list of committees reported working for the election of Senators. Receipts, expenditures and in some cases labor receipts, out-of-state receipts and the names of individuals or groups contributing over \$1,000 follow each committee name. Information was taken from reports filed by Senatorial candidates with the Office of the Secretary of the Senate and from reports of committees filed with the Clerk of the House.

CONNECTICUT

Purtell (R) -- Purtell for Senator Committee: Receipts, \$19,611.00; expenditures, \$18,632.00; out-of-state contributions, \$1,000.00; contributions, Fairfield County Republican Women's Assn., \$1,000.00; C. Keith Funston, \$1,000.00; National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, \$1,000.00; Stanley Alexander, \$1,000.00; Norman Schafner, \$1,000.00.

MICHIGAN

Hart (D) -- Hart for Senate Committee: Receipts and expenditures, \$2,910.30; labor contributions, \$149.30.

Hart Revolving Fund: Receipts \$20,945.00; expenditures, \$22,505.41; labor contributions, \$2,500.00; contributions, Hart Theater Committee, \$1,645.00; Hart Committee, \$10,300.00; Jane B. Hart (loan) \$5,000.00; International Union, \$2,500.00.

Friends of Philip A. Hart: Receipts and expenditures, \$29,432.27; out-of-state contributions, \$5,020.00; labor contributions, \$4,823.00; contributions, Jane B. Hart, \$2,500.00; Hart for Victory Dinner, \$5,985.65; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$5,000.00; Philip A. Hart, \$2,000.00; AFL-CIO Michigan Council, \$2,500.00; Railway Labor's Political League, \$1,000.00.

Hart Committee -- Pontiac: Receipts, \$59,610.38; expenditures, \$57,667.13; out-of-state contributions, \$5,673.00; labor contributions, \$15,625.00; contributions, Friends of Philip Hart Committee, \$2,300.00; Varnum B. Steinbaugh, \$1,000.00; Phil Hart Fund, \$2,000.00; Jane B. Hart, \$5,000.00 (loan), \$2,500.00 (gift); Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$5,000.00; Friends of Philip A. Hart, \$2,442.52; Hart Revolving Fund, \$5,000.00; Philip A. Hart, \$2,900.00; Amalgamated Political Education Committee, \$1,000.00; COPE, \$5,000.00; AFL-CIO Michigan Council, \$2,500.00; Local 113, COPE UAW, \$1,000.00; Committee for Good Government, \$2,500.00; United Steelworkers, \$1,000.00; ILGWU, \$1,000.00; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, \$1,500.00.

MINNESOTA

McCarthy (D) -- District of Columbia Committee for McCarthy and Proxmire: Total receipts and expenditures, \$11,900.00.

NEBRASKA

Morrison (D) -- Nebraskans for Morrison: Receipts, \$8,736.16; expenditures, \$8,565.00; labor contributions, \$5,000.00; contributions, Nebraska State AFL-CIO COPE, \$2,500.00; United Steelworkers, \$1,000.00; Democratic State Finance Committee, \$1,500.00.

Morrison for Senate Committee: Receipts, \$2,361.00; expenditures, \$945.61; out-of-state receipts, \$1,500.00; contributions, Democratic National Committee, \$1,500.00.

NORTH DAKOTA

Vendsel (D) -- Friends of Vendsel for Senator Club: Receipts, \$1,587.00; labor contributions, \$700.00.

Vendsel for Senator Club: Receipts, \$1,795.00.

VIRGINIA

Byrd (D) -- Byrd-Gary Campaign Committee: Receipts, \$4,014.17; expenditures, \$3,894.24; contributions, Virginia State Democratic Committee, \$1,000.00

WEST VIRGINIA

Revercomb (R) -- Revercomb for Senator Club received \$4,000.00 from the National Republican Committee.

WISCONSIN

Proxmire (D) -- District of Columbia Committee for McCarthy and Proxmire: Total receipts and expenditures, \$11,900.00.

\$1,000 CONTRIBUTIONS

Senatorial candidates reported personally receiving sums of \$1,000 or more from the following individuals or groups:

ALASKA

Bartlett (D) -- J.J. Ryan, \$1,000.
Gruening (D) -- COPE, \$7,000; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, \$1,000; National Committee for an Effective Congress, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$7,000; I.W. Abel, \$1,000; J. Kaplan \$1,000; Walter Madrzykowski, \$2,000; J.C. Morris, \$1,000; Herbert H. Lehman, \$1,000; Railway Labor's Political League, \$1,000.

CALIFORNIA

Knight (R) -- R.S. Diller, \$2,500; Henry C. Clock, \$1,250; Dr. Dan Kilroy, \$5,641.25; Harry Cream, \$2,500; George Holmes, \$1,000.

CONNECTICUT

Purtell (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$1,000.

DELAWARE

Carvel (D) -- Delaware COPE, \$5,000; Committee for Good Government, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Committee, \$2,500.
Williams (R) -- Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$2,500.

FLORIDA

Holland (D) -- George D. Aucher, \$1,000.
Hyzer (R) -- Republican Finance Committee of Florida, \$1,000.

INDIANA

Handley (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$5,000; Charles J. Lynn, \$1,000.

MAINE

Payne (R) -- Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$5,000.

MARYLAND

D'Alesandro (D) -- COPE, \$2,500; UAW COPE, \$2,000; United Steelworkers, \$1,000. Donald Berman, \$1,250; Sue E. Fort, \$1,000; Leon J. Panitz, \$1,000; United Third District Democratic Organization, \$2,500; Abraham Kay, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$7,600.

MASSACHUSETTS

Celeste (R) -- Republican State Committee, \$1,000; National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$2,500.

MICHIGAN

Potter (R) -- Committee for Senator Charles E. Potter, \$1,752.79; National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$2,500.

MINNESOTA

McCarthy (D) -- McCarthy Volunteers, \$1,200.
Thye (R) -- Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$2,500; Thye for Senator Volunteer Finance Committee, \$1,262.29.

MISSOURI

Symington (D) -- Pipe Fitters Political Action Fund, \$1,000; UAW Political Action Committee, \$2,500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, \$2,000; Committee for Good Government, \$2,500; COPE, \$2,500; William H. Parkins, Jr., Illinois, \$1,000; George S.W. Hong, Hawaii, \$1,000; Arnold M. Grant, \$1,000; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, New York, \$2,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$1,750; Lansdell K. Christie, New York, \$3,000; Frank E. McKinney, Indiana, \$1,000.

Palmer (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$2,000; Republican Central Committee of St. Louis County, \$2,000.

MONTANA

Mansfield (D) -- Mike Mansfield for Senate Club, \$2,050.

NEVADA

Cannon (D) -- Drendel, Grubie and Bradley, \$1,000.
Malone (R) -- Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$3,500; L.R. Ruppert \$1,000.

NEW JERSEY

Williams (D) -- N.J. State Council of Machinists, \$1,000; Herman Gering, \$1,000; C.W.A., \$1,000; Herbert E. Lehman, \$1,000.

Kean (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$4,500; Somerset County Republican Executive Committee, \$2,000; J. Russell Parsons, \$1,000; Clarence Dillon, \$5,000.

NEW YORK

Hogan (D) -- Morris Goldman, \$1,000; Emanuel Goldman, \$1,000; William P. Goldman, \$1,000; Abraham Goldman, \$1,000; Morris Goldman, (different address) \$1,000.

Keating (R) -- M.H. Gluck, \$1,000; Harry G. Haskell, Delaware, \$1,000; Sidney J. Weinberg, \$1,000; Hon. and Mrs. John C. Folger, Brussels, \$3,000; Mordimer S. Gordon, \$1,500; Henry R. Luce, \$1,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

Clark (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$1,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

Scott (R) -- R.K. Mellon, \$3,000; Sarah M. Scaife, \$3,000; Paul Mellon, \$3,000; National Citizens Committee for Eisenhower-Nixon, \$4,500; National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$2,890; Charles H. Woodward, \$1,000; John Ware, \$2,500; Samuel Cooke, \$1,000; Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia, \$1,000; M.M. Scranton, \$1,000; Citizens Fund for Hugh Scott, \$4,875; Louis Bunk, \$1,200; Henry W. Breyer, Jr., \$1,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Pastore (D) -- COPE, \$1,000; Mrs. Albert Lasker, \$1,600.

TEXAS

Yarborough (D) -- Travis County for Yarborough Committee, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$2,500; Horace G. Spiller, \$1,000; H.J. Yarborough, \$2,500; Houston Yarborough Club, \$1,000.

UTAH

Watkins (R) -- Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$2,500.

VERMONT

Fayette (D) -- Fayette for U.S. Senate Committee, \$9,100.
Prouty (R) -- Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$2,500.

WASHINGTON

Jackson (D) -- Machinists Non-Partisan Political League \$2,500; U.S. Steelworkers of America, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, \$2,925.

Bantz (R) -- King County Republican Central Committee, \$10,000; Lincoln Club, \$1,000; Spokane County Bantz for Senate Committee, \$2,500.

WEST VIRGINIA

Byrd (D) -- COPE (collection from individuals) \$11,250; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, \$1,000; Railway Labor's Political League, \$4,000; ILGWU, \$1,000; UAW-COPE, \$2,500; United Steelworkers PAF, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee \$5,000 plus \$2,000 collected by them; Austin Caperton, \$1,000; Frank Victor, \$1,000.

Revercomb (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$4,250; G.A. Collins, \$3,000; National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, \$3,000.

Randolph (D) -- COPE, \$9,000; Bernie Ferber, \$1,000; Democratic Senatorial Committee, \$5,200.

Hoblitzell (R) -- Independent Voters for Hoblitzell, \$4,000; National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$4,250.

WISCONSIN

Proxmire (D) -- Roger Stevens, \$1,000.
Steinke (R) -- National Republican Senatorial Committee, \$2,500.

RECEIPTS, SPENDING OF HOUSE CANDIDATES

Each candidate for the House of Representatives is required by law to file with the Clerk of the House both pre- and post-election reports of his personal receipts and expenditures.

Below is a district-by-district chart showing candidates' total personal receipts, receipts from labor groups, receipts originating in states other than the candidate's own and total expenditures. Total receipts include labor and out-of-state receipts. Only a partial record of out-of-state receipts is possible because not all candidates listed addresses of contributors.

Candidates report expenditures in two parts. Expenditures which need not be reported individually are those for any charge made by a candidate's state for his candidacy, such as a filing fee; any personal expenses of the candidate, such as traveling and meals; and stationary, postage, writing or printing costs (except for use in newspapers or on billboards), distribution of letters or circulars and telephone and telegraph costs. These expenditures are not limited and a single sum is reported for all. All other expenditures must be itemized. These are limited by law according to the number of voters in the candidate's district and must not exceed \$5,000. Total expenses in the chart include both itemized and non-itemized expenditures as reported.

Candidates are not required to report primary election expenses. Therefore, many candidates who were unopposed in the final election list no receipts or expenditures. Dashes on the chart indicate the candidate reported no money received or spent under that heading.

NUMBER REPORTING -- 792 candidates of the Republican, Democratic and other parties filed either one or two reports with the Clerk of the House. (Candidates who filed no final report are indicated by an asterisk.) In addition 31 candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties filed no report. (Blank spaces follow their names on the chart.)

Committees working for candidates are not required to file reports with the Clerk of the House unless they are working in two or more states or are a branch of a national group other than a political party. Many candidates appended statements to their reports stating that committees were working in their behalf. These committees often are required to file reports with their state. A number of candidates included reports of one or more committees with their personal reports. Certain committees sent their own reports to the Clerk of the House. A state-by-state listing of available committee reports begins on page 886. Candidates represented on this list are marked by an * on the principal chart. Committee report figures are not included in candidates' personal totals except where a footnote specifically states that this is the case.

	Total Receipts	Labor Receipts	Out-of- State Receipts	Total Spending
ALABAMA				
1 BOYKIN (D)	--	--	--	--
2 GRANT (D)	--	--	--	--
3 ANDREWS (D)	--	--	--	--
4 ROBERTS (D)	\$100.00	--	--	\$707.20
5 RAINS (D)	--	--	--	--
6 SELDEN (D)	--	--	--	--
7 ELLIOTT (D)	--	--	--	--
8 JONES (D)	--	--	--	--
9 HUDDLESTON (D)	--	--	--	--
Mason (R)	150.69	--	--	155.36
ALASKA				
AL RIVERS (D)	2,793.89	--	\$1,080.00	4,653.44
Benson (R)*	1,820.00	--	--	2,400.00
ARIZONA				
1 Haldiman (D)	1,400.00	--	--	3,521.64
RHODES (R)	5,175.00	--	74.00	4,388.86
2 UDALL (D)	7,544.78	--	400.00	7,688.51
Speiden (R)	6,735.02	--	1,620.00	7,149.59
ARKANSAS				
1 GATHINGS (D)	--	--	--	200.00
2 MILLS (D)	--	--	--	130.00

3 TRIMBLE (D)	--	--	--	\$160.00
4 HARRIS (D)	--	--	--	(1)
5 Hays (D)	\$2,438.22	--	--	3,050.35
ALFORD (D)	2,500.00	--	--	5,000.00
6 NORRELL (D)	--	--	--	130.00

CALIFORNIA

1 MILLER, C.W. (D)	3,994.97	\$75.00	--	4,351.00
Dupuis (R)	13,855.19	--	--	25,084.99
2 JOHNSON (D)*	2,644.41	500.00	--	5,224.41
Tarr (R)	4,963.86	--	650.00	3,020.68
3 MOSS (D)	79.00	--	--	121.54
4 Collins (D)	--	--	--	--
MAILLIARD (R)	100.00	--	--	1,153.08
5 SHELLEY (D)	--	--	--	--
Jewell (D)	7,118.50	4,506.00	--	7,102.72
BALDWIN (R)	1,618.87	--	500.00	1,618.87
7 COHELAN (D)	13,830.36	5,401.50	250.00	12,169.91
Allen (R)	3,062.50	--	250.00	3,060.10
8 MILLER, G.P. (D)	800.00	--	--	1,793.68
9 Oddstad (D)	7,240.98	--	--	7,240.98
YOUNGER (R)	320.00	--	--	265.44
10 Bryan (D)*	--	--	--	100.00
GUBSER (R)	200.00	--	--	725.00
11 McFALL (D)	2,685.50	200.00	--	2,685.50
Van Dyke (R)	10,622.57	--	--	10,622.57
12 SISK (D)	--	--	--	--
Halpin (R)	--	--	--	--
13 Stewart (D)	9,438.58	1,171.00	--	6,787.53
TEAGUE (R)	27,199.66	--	100.00	25,092.41
14 HAGEN (D)	115.00	--	--	230.00
15 Petty (D)	4,811.30	575.00	--	4,250.26
McDONOUGH (R)	870.00	--	500.00	2,100.92
16 Lennard (D)	--	--	--	--
JACKSON (R)	1,375.00	--	--	1,200.00
17 KING (D)	--	--	--	--
Di Miceli (R)	6,723.39 (2)	--	--	6,195.45 (2)
18 May (D)	2,594.46	--	15.00	3,005.05
HOSMER (R)	684.50	--	--	152.97
19 HOLIFIELD (D)	3,310.00	600.00	500.00	4,079.20
Leppik (R)	--	--	--	--
20 Farrell (D)	1,349.63	200.00	--	1,366.13
SMITH (R)	5,305.00	--	500.00	3,621.10
21 Brown (D)	4,194.67	450.00	250.00	7,180.50
HISTAND (R)	1,195.00	--	--	3,141.86
22 Glasband (D)	4,814.31	350.00	--	4,848.62
HOLT (R)	--	--	--	218.71
23 DOYLE (D)	--	--	--	--
24 Ware (D)	3,778.00 (3)	500.00	--	4,468.19
LIPSCOMB (R)	1,225.00	--	500.00	1,481.74
25 KASEM (D)	365.00	--	--	3,093.92
Lieberg (R)	3,280.77	--	500.00	3,287.80
26 ROOSEVELT (D)	7,575.58	1,650.00	4,285.00	7,797.52
Wright (R)	--	--	--	--
27 SHEPPARD (D)	5,980.00	--	--	6,043.72
Castle (R)	2,229.00	--	--	2,229.00
28 Boysett (D)	3,786.90	--	--	4,079.30
UTT (R)	2,905.00	--	500.00	1,795.00
29 SAUND (D)	3,303.00	--	250.00	9,835.66 (approx.)
Babbage (R)	17,967.33	--	1,025.00	17,014.88
30 Van Deerlin (D)*	19,324.48	3,363.25	2,300.00	15,332.02
WILSON (R)	3,825.00	--	--	3,952.60

Key to House List

-- Candidate reported no money under this heading.

* See also special committee list on page 886.

* Candidate did not file a post-election report.

Names of winners are in capital letters. Total spending figures include both limited and unlimited expenditures. When candidates did not file any reports, the spaces are left blank. When they estimated their unlimited spending, the amount is listed as (approx.).

PARTY DESIGNATIONS

(D) - Democratic

(R) - Republican

(I) - Independent

(L) - Liberal

(Const.) - Constitution

(C) - Conservative

(SL) - Socialist Labor

(I'76) - Independence '76

(CLA) - Conservation of Life Advocates

For footnotes see page 885

COLORADO

1 ROGERS (D)	\$2,440.00	--	--	\$5,784.67
Harpel (R)	2,020.00	--	--	4,040.00
2 JOHNSON (D)*	7,974.07	\$2,550.00	\$2,196.00	8,160.87
Mackie (R)	3,530.00	--	1,360.00	7,057.38
Isely (CLA)	10.00	--	--	83.00 (approx.)
3 Betz (D)	8,174.57	5,300.00	2,470.00	8,774.79
CHENOWETH (R)	2,305.00	--	650.00	4,107.42
4 ASPINALL (D)*	1,350.00	--	--	4,424.00
Wells (R)	2,728.00	--	1,000.00	3,449.45

CONNECTICUT

1 DADDARIO (D)	7,955.00	--	250.00	7,955.00
May (R)	1,500.00	--	--	1,500.00
2 BOWLES (D)	--	--	--	2,467.74
Seely-Brown (R)	1,853.25	--	575.00	1,755.06
3 GIAIMO (D)	2,118.25	--	--	1,762.32
Cretella (R)	1,530.00	--	735.00	8,013.28
4 IRWIN (D)	8,270.21	--	2,773.00	8,447.70
Morano (R)	4,874.00	--	350.00	4,290.00
5 MONAGAN (D)	1,950.00	--	--	2,050.00
Patterson (R)	1,345.00	--	--	1,345.00
AL KOWALSKI (D)	--	--	--	1,500.00
Sadiak (R)	12,488.87	--	1,125.00	12,483.87

DELAWARE

AL McDOWELL (D)	4,825.00	3,000.00	2,250.00	9,644.28
Haskell (R)*	--	--	--	13,027.65

FLORIDA

1 King (D)	822.00	--	--	1,186.82
CRAMER (R)	15,006.00	--	325.00	15,006.00
2 BENNETT (D)	--	--	--	--
3 SIKES (D)	500.00	--	--	1,625.00
4 FASCELL (D)	--	--	--	--
5 HERLONG (D)	17,843.00	--	600.00	16,845.50
Coleman (R)	559.47	--	--	556.88
6 ROGERS (D)	19,589.00	--	525.00	14,338.15
Ware (R)	5,554.86	--	50.00	5,554.86
7 HALEY (D)	2,000.00	--	--	1,125.00
8 MATTHEWS (D)	--	--	--	--

GEORGIA

1 PRESTON (D)	--	--	--	--
2 PILCHER (D)	--	--	--	--
3 FORRESTER (D)	--	--	--	--
4 FLYNT (D)	--	--	--	--
5 DAVIS (D)	1,317.96	--	--	960.22
6 VINSON (D)	--	--	--	--
7 MITCHELL (D)	--	--	--	--
8 BLITCH (D)	--	--	--	--
9 LANDRUM (D)	--	--	--	--
10 BROWN (D)	--	--	--	--

IDAHO

1 PFOST (D)*	1,255.00	--	25.00	2,459.63
Curtis (R)	2,878.00	--	--	7,667.93
2 Brennan (D)	2,200.00	--	--	3,657.93
BUDGE (R)	6,380.00	--	1,000.00	9,011.00

ILLINOIS

1 DAWSON (D)	950.00	100.00	350.00	1,367.80
Howard (R)	2,425.00	--	--	1,710.89
2 O'HARA (D)	4,607.00	2,500.00	2,550.00	9,278.62
Marks (R)	1,950.00	--	--	3,675.88
3 MURPHY (D)	9,826.32	6,100.00	2,850.00	9,826.32
Byrne (R)	10,978.00	--	350.00	11,467.34
4 Rayson (D)	2,751.29	100.00	250.00	3,962.81
DERWINSKI (R)	6,214.67	--	525.00	10,125.92
5 KLUCZYNSKI (D)	200.00	--	--	1,075.09
Wozniak (D)	1,380.20	--	--	2,760.40
6 O'BRIEN (D)	1,300.00	1,000.00	--	695.00
Estes (R)	--	--	--	--
7 LIBONATI (D)	--	--	--	--
Catena (R)	--	--	--	--
8 ROSTENKOWSKI (D)	50.00	--	--	240.00
Schmidt (R)	2,083.00	--	272.00	4,030.90
9 YATES (D)	5,428.00	--	400.00	5,653.29
Hargrave (R)	1,503.52	--	--	11,129.52
10 McGah (D)	395.00	--	--	2,636.38
COLLIER (R)	3,110.00	--	--	2,483.40
11 PUCINSKI (D)	9,302.13	1,000.00	250.00	15,417.22
Sheehan (R)	9,581.00	--	1,300.00	11,071.14
12 BOYLE (D)	7,841.81	3,300.00	1,550.00	5,662.26
Freeman (R)	7,735.00	--	500.00	8,330.29

13 Kusek (D)	\$1,288.64	--	\$50.00	\$1,408.78
CHURCH (R)	9,325.00	--	25.00	9,386.63
14 Fieffer (D)	127.00	--	--	871.89
HOFFMAN (R)	1,703.50	--	--	2,025.00
15 O'Brien (D)	872.40	--	30.00	2,464.28
MASON (R)	1,925.00	--	--	2,160.70
16 Lundstrom (D)	690.00	--	--	1,696.00
ALLEN (R)	2,800.00	--	750.00	2,881.00
17 Larkin (D)	100.00	--	--	1,684.74
AREND (R)	4,460.00	--	100.00	4,767.59
18 McGee (D)	738.00	\$738.00	--	783.28
MICHEL (R)	7,150.00	--	350.00	6,442.93
19 Watson (D)	2,412.64	4,740.00	250.00	2,484.64
CHIPERFIELD (R)	3,675.00	--	--	3,997.45
20 Pollock (D)	5.00	--	--	1,984.60
SIMPSON Mrs. (R)	165.00	--	15.00	530.45
Simpson Mr. (R)	1,975.00	--	100.00	1,840.10
21 MACK (D)	4,490.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	6,196.20
Eaton (R)	4,990.00	--	100.00	7,124.85
22 Myers (D)	1,700.00	--	10.00	5,421.55
SPRINGER (R)	4,370.00	--	50.00	5,201.91
23 SHIPLEY (D)	5,728.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	5,427.95
Vursell (R)	4,045.00	--	--	4,063.32
24 PRICE (D)	4,450.00	2,500.00	1,450.00	6,072.50
Chouinard (R)	367.50	--	--	3,510.80
25 GRAY (D)	4,615.00	3,250.00	250.00	6,600.31
Sneed (R)	8,625.00	--	--	9,625.00

INDIANA

1 MADDEN (D)	3,750.00	3,000.00	750.00	5,216.56
Keck (R)*	6,788.50	--	--	6,166.00
2 Bowers (D)	2,585.00	--	--	2,999.92
HALLECK (R)	4,275.00	--	3,125.00	5,747.84
3 BRADEMAM (D)	1,832.00	100.00	607.00	3,714.22
Nimtz (R)	1,682.00	--	1,100.00	2,033.00
4 Fleming (D)	2,625.00	--	250.00	3,029.84
ADAIR (R)	1,710.00	--	500.00	1,630.33
5 ROUSH (D)	1,880.00	--	--	2,189.43
Beamer (R)*	1,100.00	--	325.00	2,919.12
6 WAMPLER (D)	3,802.00	3,000.00	250.00	4,981.67
Harden (R)*	270.00	--	25.00	454.85
7 Lemon (D)	--	--	--	37.00
BRAY (R)	2,347.00	--	750.00	4,683.43
8 DENTON (D)	4,435.00	3,250.00	2,000.00	4,340.44
Katterjohn (R)*	760.08	--	--	848.34
9 HOGAN (D)*	150.00	--	--	356.30
Wilson (R)	14,365.00	--	750.00	15,089.86
10 HARMON (D)	--	--	--	162.32
Harvey (R)	1,415.00	--	--	1,505.84
11 BARR (D)*	--	--	--	3,021.50
Brownson (R)	1,648.37	--	1,000.00	1,648.37

IOWA

1 Dailey (D)	8,125.34	2,071.50	250.00	7,966.12
SCHWENGEL (R)	4,738.00	--	50.00	6,414.35
2 WOLF (D)	3,928.50	--	--	5,040.50
Talle (R)	4,512.00	--	--	4,986.30
3 Micich (D)	7,900.00	--	--	4,736.06
GROSS (R)	3,857.50	--	20.00	3,846.17
4 CARTER (D)	7,153.65	--	275.00	6,762.81
Kyl (R)	3,001.00	--	--	4,022.13
5 SMITH (D)	3,421.25	--	--	4,680.00
Cunningham (R)	4,645.15	--	--	5,549.91
6 COAD (D)	4,337.64	100.00	--	5,022.51
Waggoner (R)	5,302.05	--	--	6,163.18
7 Hays (D)	800.00	--	--	1,070.34
JENSEN (R)	3,550.00	--	--	3,310.46
8 O'Brien (D)	2,768.00	--	--	3,763.65
HOEVEN (R)	3,770.00	--	--	6,423.92

KANSAS

1 Domme (D)	8,209.78	2,216.00	1,750.00	8,381.63
AVERY (R)	725.00	--	600.00	1,750.00
2 GEORGE (D)	5,891.00	1,400.00	1,670.00	8,479.75
Scrivner (R)	81,000.00	--	345.00	8,563.40
3 HARGIS (D)	1,930.00	--	--	1,901.27
George (R)	2,890.00	--	--	3,933.41
4 Moore (D)*	275.00	--	--	550.00
REES (R)	3,200.00	--	3,200.00	3,215.00
5 BREEDING (D) (4)	16,931.60	--	1,385.00	16,857.64
Hope (R)	10,330.42	--	1,025.00	10,711.63
6 Mahoney (D)	4,923.00	--	--	4,923.00
SMITH (R)	4,985.00	--	1,435.00	8,041.28

KENTUCKY

1 STUBBLEFIELD (D)	--	--	--	97.60
Brandy (R)*	150.00	--	--	142.50

Campaign Spending - 7

2 NATCHER (D)	--	--	--	\$2,257.27
Render (R)	\$195.50	--	--	510.40
3 BURKE (D)	1,145.00	--	\$100.00	1,145.00
Robson (R)	4,020.00	--	1,625.00	4,847.50
4 CHELF (D)	--	--	--	--
5 SPENCE (D)	--	--	--	553.08
Appel (R)	150.00	--	--	897.10
6 WATTS (D)	--	--	--	--
7 PERKINS (D)	1,700.00	250.00	250.00	3,641.60
Raybourn (R)	773.00	--	--	1,185.50
8 Scalf (D)	--	--	--	--
SILER (R)	--	--	--	135.00

LOUISIANA

1 HEBERT (D)	--	--	--	--
Clark (I76)	--	--	--	3.60
2 BOGGS (D)	--	--	--	--
Conway (R)	--	--	--	--
3 WILLIS (D)	--	--	--	--
4 BROOKS (D)	--	--	--	--
5 PASSMAN (D)	--	--	--	--
6 MORRISON (D)	--	--	--	--
7 THOMPSON (D)	--	--	--	--
8 McSWEEN (D)	--	--	--	--

MAINE

1 OLIVER (D)	400.00	--	--	400.00
Hale (R)	2,640.00	--	--	5,467.70
2 COFFIN (D)	795.00	--	10.00	1,009.91
Bishop (R)	1,974.10	--	1,500.00	2,663.28
3 Gradv (D)	237.37	--	55.00	1,245.74
McINTIRE (R)	390.00	--	50.00	2,655.80

MARYLAND

1 JOHNSON (D)	10,205.00	--	15.00	10,205.00
Miller (R)	7,470.00	--	1,700.00	7,736.90
2 BREWSTER (D)	10,350.00	2,000.00	250.00	14,675.73
Symington (R)	23,290.00	--	1,050.00	7,005.05
3 GARMATZ (D)	5,570.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	5,678.00
Kempler (R)	--	--	--	174.60
4 FALLON (D)	7,450.00	1,750.00	575.00	7,435.05
Collier (R)	128.00	--	--	2,980.08
5 LANKFORD (D)	4,042.00	1,500.00	857.00	4,427.49
Ennis (R)	--	--	--	32.50 (approx.)
6 FOLEY (D)	620.00	--	250.00	560.03
Hyde (R)	21,781.08	--	11,062.00	21,781.08
7 FRIEDEL (D)	10,473.29	3,500.00	2,220.00	9,960.03
Brown (R)	--	--	--	--

MASSACHUSETTS

1 Burns (D)	1,000.00	--	--	6,483.66
CONTE (R)*	1,232.00	--	--	1,275.08
2 BOLAND (R)	--	--	--	--
3 PHILBIN (R)*	--	--	--	--
4 DONOHUE (D)	3,125.00	--	--	5,152.03
Briggs (R)	3,182.00	--	50.00	5,966.03
5 Sullivan (D)	--	--	--	--
ROGERS (R)	--	--	--	6,986.42
6 BATES (R)	--	--	--	--
7 LANE (D)	--	--	--	--
Breed (R)	--	--	--	--
8 MACDONALD (D)	4,370.00	1,250.00	1,975.00	5,707.18
Hughes (R)	250.00	--	--	312.50
9 Almeida (D)	--	--	--	--
KEITH (R)	1,832.55	--	200.00	3,323.20
10 Saltonstall (D)	1,410.00	100.00	1,932.00	1,410.00
CURTIS (R)	470.00	--	--	5,741.42
11 O'NEILL (D)	--	--	--	--
Stone (R)	50.00	--	--	1,287.36
12 McCORMACK (D)	--	--	--	--
13 BURKE (D)	--	--	--	--
Jenness (R)*	--	--	--	5,530.59
14 Doolan (D)	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,497.40
MARTIN (R)	1,500.00	--	200.00	4,237.79

MICHIGAN

1 MACHROWICZ (D)	1,406.29	845.79	120.00	985.22
Czarnecki (R)	--	--	--	--
2 Hall (D)	4,296.81	750.00	--	4,277.68
MEADER (R)	5,421.72	--	575.00	4,504.67
3 O'Meara (D)	1,399.32	250.00	25.00	1,599.05
JOHANSEN (R)	6,744.53	--	500.00	6,744.53
4 Elferdink (D)	2,809.85	250.00	11.00	2,809.85
HOFFMAN (R)*	2,799.50	--	550.00	626.29
5 Vander Veen (D)	1,092.04	--	--	1,706.45
FORD (R)	7,202.40	--	1,080.00	7,194.77

6 Hayworth (D)	\$4,751.37	\$3,398.63	\$2,168.63	\$4,778.22
CHAMBERLAIN (R)	4,537.12	--	1,101.00	3,841.38
7 O'HARA (D)	586.00	100.00	25.00	869.54
McIntosh (R)*	500.00	--	500.00	145.00
8 Pino (D)	1,597.10	769.60	--	2,326.56
BENTLEY (R)	750.00	--	--	4,674.31
9 Vanderploeg (D)*	941.00	941.00	--	2,133.25
GRIFFIN (R)	5,105.00	--	500.00	5,105.00
10 Reed (D)	2,170.71	769.60	--	2,451.65
CEDERBERG (R)	3,050.00	--	500.00	3,077.50
11 Brown (D)	3,080.90	1,500.00	50.00	6,511.13
KNOX (R)	4,920.00	--	1,050.00	5,062.29
12 Mack (D)* (approx.)	2,250.00	--	250.00	2,700.00
BENNETT (R)	5,685.00	2,250.00	3,735.00	5,040.53
13 DIGGS (D)	775.00	650.00	--	333.61
White (R)	767.60	--	--	610.77
14 RABAUT (D)	2,406.00	650.00	375.00	2,541.10
Nair (R)	3,281.00	--	--	3,672.94
15 DINGELL (D)	3,085.00	700.00	25.00	1,250.28
Curtis (R)	937.50	--	--	1,282.50
16 LESINSKI (D)	1,040.00	400.00	--	1,040.00
Guy (R)	--	--	--	--
17 GRIFFITHS (D)	4,637.75	3,140.25	800.00	2,502.01
Miel (R)*	475.00	--	--	2,647.95
18 Hudson (D)	9,041.00	2,100.00	250.00	9,041.00
BROOMFIELD (R)	3,282.00	--	500.00	3,282.00

MINNESOTA

1 Foley (D)	700.00	500.00	250.00	1,824.05
QUIE (R)	95.00	--	--	1,077.38
2 Hammar (D)	30.00	--	--	949.36
NELSEN (R)	1,000.00	--	--	940.00
3 WEIR (D)	4,220.00	2,825.00	250.00	4,300.15
Lindquist (R)	850.00	--	500.00	1,100.00
4 KARTH (D)	--	--	--	376.53
Farrell (R)	--	--	--	--
5 Robbie (D)	--	--	--	4,600.00
JUDD (R)	--	--	--	564.95
6 MARSHALL (D)	2,340.00 (5)	1,500.00	250.00	3,934.54
Holmstrom (R)	2,776.00	--	--	1,611.68
7 Johnson (D)	1,500.00	--	--	1,650.00
ANDERSEN (R)	3,674.00	--	--	3,724.45
8 BLATNIK (D)	330.00	20.00	100.00	4,821.86
Ranum (R)	--	--	--	--
9 Knutson (D)	2,750.00	2,500.00	--	--
LANGEN (R)	1,000.00	--	--	1,986.22

MISSISSIPPI

1 ABERNETHY (D)	--	--	--	--
2 WHITTEN (D)	--	--	--	--
3 SMITH (D)	--	--	--	--
4 WILLIAMS (D)	--	--	--	--
5 WINSTEAD (D)	--	--	--	--
6 COLMER (D)	--	--	--	--

MISSOURI

1 KARSTEN (D)	3,349.70	--	1,100.00	3,350.87
Cornig (R)	--	--	--	542.82
2 Sullivan (D)	1,000.00	--	--	1,600.00
CURTIS (R)*	9,580.30	--	--	9,174.24
3 SULLIVAN (D)	2,747.27	1,490.27	1,050.00	2,756.98
Thomas (R)	615.00	--	--	1,004.50
4 CHRISTOPHER (D)	1,876.00	1,016.00	1,035.00	4,211.25
Rahm (R)	1,922.50	--	500.00	2,736.68
4 RANDALL (D) (6)	585.00	--	50.00	1,060.30
McKee (R)	2,468.32	--	2,000.00	2,599.07
5 BOLLING (D)	942.00 (7)	--	800.00	800.00
Byrne (R)	125.00	--	--	1,259.20
6 HULL (D)	--	--	--	1,152.00
Kirk (R)	680.00	--	--	1,360.00
7 BROWN (D)	9,547.47	--	--	9,627.47
Cox (R)	6,022.50	--	1,000.00	6,849.31
8 CARNAHAN (D)	1,850.00	--	--	1,984.33
Tucker (R)	--	--	--	--
9 CANNON (D)	--	--	--	1,150.00
Schroeder (R)	1,179.55	--	--	1,180.16
10 JONES (D)	600.00	--	250.00	975.00
Degenhardt (R)	1.00	--	--	421.22
11 MOULDER (D)	3,839.04	2,294.00	500.00	4,743.79
Owensby (R)	1,666.00	--	525.00	3,958.00

MONTANA

1 METCALF (D)*	--	--	--	1,663.90
Walterskirchen (R)	--	--	--	--
2 ANDERSON (D)*	--	--	--	--
Jones (R)*	--	--	--	--

NEBRASKA

1 Callan (D)	\$6,014.00	--	\$250.00	\$6,896.42
WEAVER (R)	7,480.00	--	500.00	7,470.00
2 Casey (D) *	250.00	--	--	2,207.25
CUNNINGHAM (R)	8,470.00	--	500.00	8,470.00
3 BROCK (D) *	--	--	--	--
Harrison (R)	6,500.00	--	500.00	6,161.42
4 McGINLEY (D)	136.00	--	--	9,978.46
Miller (R)	5,925.00	--	750.00	7,009.39

NEVADA

AL BARING (D)	5,025.00	\$2,500.00	1,000.00	4,075.83
Horton (R)	2,100.00	--	--	2,078.98

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Roy (D)	149.00	--	250.00	542.50
MERROW (R)	965.00	--	500.00	748.85
2 Nims (D)	1,356.72	--	600.00	6,904.55
BASS (R)	2,725.78	--	625.00	2,786.53

NEW JERSEY

1 Feinberg (D)	8,660.00	250.00	800.00	8,660.00
CAHILL (R)	3,894.25	--	400.00	3,886.94
Sluzalis (D) *	--	--	--	50.00
2 Hancock (D)	4,186.11	--	2.00	5,068.16
GLENN (R)	3,675.00	--	575.00	3,626.00
Karp (SL)	--	--	--	--
3 Guthrie (D) *	1,550.00	450.00	--	1,550.00
AUCHINCLOSS (R)	3,190.00	--	1,285.00	3,188.00
4 THOMPSON (D)	1,725.00	--	--	1,724.66
Moore (R)	770.25	--	--	1,540.50
5 North (D)	6,043.00	--	--	6,043.50
FRELINGHUYSEN (R)	2,902.00	--	45.00	2,902.00
Press (SL)	--	--	--	--
6 Dunn (D)	6,237.75	750.00	250.00	6,046.59
DWYER (R)	7,045.00	--	1,675.00	6,191.37
Kudlik (SL)	--	--	--	--
7 Cassidy (D)	2,190.00	--	10.00	2,814.93
WIDNALL (R)	3,605.47	--	280.00	3,786.67
Kretzer (C)	--	--	--	--
8 Brumale (D)	1,473.00	--	--	4,139.43
CANFIELD (R)	6,140.00	1,000.00	1,290.00	5,705.39
Timm (I) *	--	--	--	--
Santhouse (SL)	--	--	--	--
9 Allen (D)	990.00	--	--	1,041.31
OSMERS (R)	1,131.30	--	--	1,131.30
Wacker (C)	--	--	--	--
Rhael (SL)	--	--	--	--
10 RODINO (D)	8,767.00	3,950.00	3,220.00	8,767.00
Addonizio (R)	--	--	--	--
11 ADDONIZIO (D)	6,632.00	4,550.00	4,025.00	10,509.88
Langan (R)	2,043.00	--	10.00	2,140.60 (approx.)
12 Holleran (D) *	3,639.15	2,750.00	250.00	6,146.50
WALLHAUSER (R)	4,195.00	--	500.00	8,390.00
Litman (I)	--	--	--	--
Marsella (SL)	--	--	--	--
Poeschel (C)	--	--	--	--
13 GALLAGHER (D) *	--	--	--	--
Kanis (R)	--	--	--	--
Devlin (I)	--	--	--	--
D'Elia (I)	760.00	--	100.00	900.12
Ertle (D) *	--	--	--	--
Brode (I) *	--	--	--	20.00
Burns (I) *	--	--	--	288.00
Cooper (I)	422.82	--	--	845.64
14 DANIELS (D) *	--	--	--	--
Musto (R)	--	--	--	--
Tarrant (I)	--	--	--	--
Walton (I)	--	--	--	--
Rogers (I)	152.00	--	--	150.00

NEW MEXICO

AL MONTTOYA (D)	2,050.00	--	100.00	1,894.90
MORRIS (D)	1,470.00	250.00	--	2,430.00
McKim (R)	870.00	--	650.00	886.12
Thompson (R)	860.00	--	700.00	3,702.42

NEW YORK

1 Pike (D) *	4,422.30	--	--	3,648.29
WAINWRIGHT (R)	5,465.00	--	100.00	7,062.12
2 Lynch (D)	1,468.25	--	--	3,283.48
DEROUNIAN (R)	1,975.00	--	--	1,977.78
3 Larsen (D)	1,392.00	250.00	--	650.00
BECKER (R)	4,782.00	--	--	6,332.01
4 Perrini (D)	1,691.00	--	--	7,566.94
HALPERN (R)	13,159.00	--	685.00	21,120.42

5 Kerwick (D)

Rudner (L)	--	--	--	--
BOSCH (R) *	\$675.00	--	\$500.00	\$2,228.50
6 HOLTZMAN (D)	4,413.00	\$550.00	--	5,273.70
Reilly (R) *	3,501.14	--	--	3,501.14
7 DELANEY (D)	5,420.00	2,250.00	2,330.00	5,420.00
Lisowski (R)	1,160.00	--	--	3,227.76
8 ANFUSO (D)	8,160.00	--	100.00	6,891.53
Nadrowaki (R)	--	--	--	--
9 KEOGH (D) *	--	--	--	--
Eyring (R)	--	--	--	144.75
10 KELLY (D)	--	--	--	--
Schneider (R)	824.51	--	25.00	824.51
11 CELLER (D)	5,245.86	--	885.00	2,977.54
Browner (R)	335.00	--	--	823.55
12 Cuite (D)	--	--	--	--
Bowman (L)	1,317.50	500.00	10.00	1,216.60
DORN (R) *	10,109.00	--	545.00	9,765.95
13 MULTER (D) *	--	--	--	2,536.86
Siegel (R)	--	--	--	50.00
14 ROONEY (D) *	--	--	--	--
D'Allessandro (R)	--	--	--	28.00
15 Fitzpatrick (D)	10,041.00	2,000.00	2,310.00	10,041.00
RAY (R) *	629.00	--	--	4,616.74
16 POWELL (D)	325.00	--	--	225.00
Brown (L)	--	--	--	--
17 Akers (D)	1,730.00	--	25.00	1,730.00
LINDSAY (R) *	--	--	--	--
18 SANTANGELO (D)	3,397.00	125.00	50.00	3,725.18
Velazquez (L)	650.00	--	--	650.00
Eyer (R)	5,349.19	--	--	5,423.34
19 FARBSTEIN (D)	--	--	--	--
Suarez (R)	1,650.00	--	--	2,765.58
20 TELLER (D)	1,648.00	1,000.00	1,070.00	1,648.00
Adler (R)	885.00	--	--	1,053.92
21 ZELENKO (D)	4,255.00	--	485.00	4,644.62
Medonick (R)	2,783.00	--	10.00	2,961.71
22 HEALEY (D)	1,075.00	--	--	2,150.00
Wells (L)	--	--	--	--
Soled (R)	--	--	--	101.14
23 DOLLINGER (D)	1,265.00	--	30.00	1,328.05
Mathew (L)	--	--	--	--
Koenig (R)	--	--	--	--
24 BUCKLEY (D)	--	--	--	--
Koenig (L)	--	--	--	--
Scanlan (R)	--	--	--	--
25 Bottighieri (D) *	4,823.00	--	--	4,823.00
FINO (R)	9,003.45	--	--	14,369.17
26 Gilbert (D)	55.00	--	--	5,200.85
DOOLEY (R)	1,950.00	--	500.00	1,950.00
27 McSpedon (D)	--	--	--	--
BARRY (R)	15,840.65	--	2,050.00	15,840.65
28 Sive (D) *	2,065.00	--	216.00	4,970.33
Astrow (L)	--	--	--	--
ST. GEORGE (R)	300.00	--	100.00	3,328.54
29 Morris (D)	--	--	--	--
WHARTON (R)	--	--	--	4,828.68
20 O'BRIEN (D)	--	--	--	600.00
Witbeck (R)	200.00	--	--	254.37
31 Cummins (D)	--	--	--	--
TAYLOR (R)	1,050.00	--	500.00	3,161.88
32 STRATTON (D)	1,734.00	--	85.00	1,618.52
Shaw (R)	3,069.00	--	500.00	4,985.98
33 McDonald (D)	512.00	--	--	926.00
KILBURN (R)	--	--	--	1,325.00
34 Slusarczyk (D)	1,665.00	--	--	1,665.00
PIRNIE (R)	550.00	--	550.00	2,567.84
35 Kline (D)	2,070.00	--	185.00	2,331.67
RIEHLMAN (R)	295.00	--	25.00	940.00
36 Lent (D)	2,875.00	--	--	2,875.00
TABER (R)	100.00	--	--	3,439.90
37 Hogan (D)	800.00	750.00	250.00	800.00
ROBISON (R)	1,441.00	--	3.00	3,184.85
38 Cassetti (D)	2,501.29	--	--	2,501.29
WEIS (R)	2,125.00	--	110.00	2,159.84
39 Rakov (D)	--	--	--	--
OSTERTAG (R)	20.00	--	--	1,712.55
40 Lucca (D)	2,310.00	250.00	--	5,968.75
Di Pota (L)	31.00	--	--	298.38
MILLER (R)	775.00	--	500.00	833.00
41 DULSKI (D)	3,965.00	250.00	--	5,047.75
Moore (R)	7,836.00	--	825.00	7,264.01
42 Stiglmeier (D)	4,885.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	9,601.60
PILLION (R)	2,727.00	--	1,400.00	7,314.02
43 Lynch (D)	--	--	--	--
Brushingham (L)	--	--	--	9.90
REED (R) *	--	--	--	--

Campaign Spending - 9

NORTH CAROLINA

1 BONNER (D)	--	--	--	\$400.00
2 FOUNTAIN (D)	--	--	--	225.00
3 BARDEN (D)	--	--	--	15.00
Dunn (R)	\$306.50	--	--	526.50
4 COOLEY (D)	108.53	--	--	50.00
Dark (R)	350.00	--	--	350.00
5 SCOTT (D)	40.00	--	--	1,400.00
Morrow (R) *	1,488.00	--	\$100.00	1,912.72
6 DURHAM (D)	--	--	--	--
7 LENNON (D)	--	--	--	--
Malpass (R)	193.00	--	--	377.23
8 KITCHIN (D)	500.00	--	--	600.00
Harding (R)	253.00	--	--	312.06
9 ALEXANDER (D)	120.00	--	--	1,067.13
White (R)	185.00	--	25.00	200.00
10 Clark (D)	3,110.00	--	375.00	3,110.00
JONAS (R) *	6,157.00	--	1,620.00	8,977.67
11 WHITENER (D)	--	--	--	--
12 HALL (D)	1,391.50	--	--	1,215.96
Sams (R)	550.00	--	--	1,437.75

NORTH DAKOTA

AL BURDICK (D) *	944.50	--	10.00	753.86
Hocking (D)	2,003.00	--	--	3,070.92
Nordhousen (R)	500.00	--	500.00	2,610.00
SHORT (R)	--	--	--	1,890.00

OHIO

1 Osborne (D)	2,355.00	--	50.00	5,356.28
SCHERER (R) *	--	--	--	--
2 Bradley (D)	2,394.12	--	--	2,394.12
HESS (R)	9,890.00	--	600.00	9,843.59
3 Talbot (D)	472.46	--	472.46	3,195.91
SCHENCK (R)	1,062.49	--	--	1,062.49
4 Struna (D)	1,377.50	900.00	--	2,157.29
McCULLOCH (R) *	1,300.00	--	--	4,839.12
5 Rafferty (D)	--	--	--	3,253.15
LATTA (R)	1,140.16	--	--	1,140.16
6 POLK (D)	6,265.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	6,514.00
Barrett (R)	9,596.00	1,050.00	--	12,921.30
7 Sullivan (D) *	125.00	--	--	892.23
BROWN (R)	1,000.00	--	--	1,643.07
8 Gase (D) *	736.00	--	--	1,502.04
BETTS (R)	4,360.00	--	--	3,564.53
9 ASHLEY (D)	1,428.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	6,085.59
Gernheuser (R)	--	--	--	400.00
10 MOELLER (D) *	--	--	--	--
Abele (R)	2,000.00	--	--	4,221.42
11 COOK (D) (s) *	305.00	--	--	1,865.24
Dennison (R)	--	--	--	862.65
12 DEVINE (R) *	1,000.00	--	--	1,000.00
Shapter (D)	--	--	--	1,800.00
13 McCray (D) *	2,700.00	--	--	2,654.13
BAUMHART (R)	1,140.29	--	--	1,140.29
14 Arnold (D)	6,695.00	3,745.00	850.00	9,345.14
AYRES (R)	--	--	--	--
15 Smith (D)	165.00	--	--	2,760.00
HENDERSON (R)	200.16	--	--	449.20
16 Freedom (D)	--	--	--	--
BOW (R)	1,250.00	--	--	1,250.07
17 LEVERING (D) *	1,076.00	300.00	--	1,087.13
Burns (R) *	3,700.00	--	--	7,432.50
18 HAYS (D)	4,325.00	2,250.00	1,350.00	4,346.09
Wallace (R)	3,575.00	--	--	3,575.00
19 KIRWAN (D)	550.00	250.00	--	2,479.76
Van Brocklin (R)	3,106.90	--	--	3,106.90
20 FEIGHAN (D)	3,250.00	2,900.00	1,250.00	3,350.00
Schultz (R)	1,500.00	--	--	1,500.00
21 VANIK (D)	245.00	--	--	245.00 (10)
Watson (R)	1,865.08	--	--	1,865.08
22 Patterson (D)	14,089.00	5,600.00	--	3,727.67
BOLTON (R)	2,929.45	--	--	2,929.45
23 Winston (D)	--	--	--	--
MINSHALL (R)	1,200.00	--	--	2,400.00

OKLAHOMA

1 Wright (D) *	4,180.00 (9)	1,950.00	250.00	4,234.79 (9)
BELCHER (R)	5,900.00	--	250.00	8,218.13
Brasier (I)	--	--	--	--
2 EDMONDSON (D)	3,670.00	--	250.00	3,600.00
Ritter (R)	595.00	--	--	1,150.00
3 ALBERT (D)	--	--	--	1,011.00
Wallace (R)	--	--	--	--
4 STEED (D)	--	--	--	128.30
Calkin (R)	--	--	--	2,117.94

5 JARMAN (D)	\$1,264.40	--	--	\$3,356.48
Hobbs (R)	259.30	--	--	334.12
6 MORRIS (D)	2,760.00	\$300.00	--	1,987.81
Coogan (R)	5,209.66	--	--	8,447.09

OREGON

1 Thornton (D)	1,107.00	--	--	2,057.00
NORBLAD (R) *	--	--	--	9,109.04
2 ULLMAN (D) *	218.00 (10)	--	--	518.00
Weatherford (R)	8,216.00	--	--	10,120.83
3 GREEN (D)	2,568.00	700.00	\$10.00	2,568.00 (10)
Johnston (R)	18,739.77	--	--	18,739.77
4 PORTER (D)	--	--	--	--
Geddes (R) *	--	--	--	--

PENNSYLVANIA

1 BARRETT (D)	1,820.00	--	100.00	4,459.17
Iannelli (R)	922.00	--	6.00	1,358.02
2 GRANAHAH (D)	2,230.00	--	--	2,601.78
Green (R)	--	--	--	300.00
3 BYRNE (D)	250.00	--	--	4,439.90
McDermott (R)	1,296.00	--	--	2,366.02
4 NIX (D)	100.00	100.00	--	829.14
Moore (R)	--	--	--	--
5 GREEN (D)	445.00	--	50.00	487.87
Jamieson (R)	3,613.44	--	--	4,500.70
6 TOLL (D)	285.00	--	100.00	770.00
Gartner (R)	4,400.00	--	--	8,427.12
7 Earle (D)	--	--	--	--
MILLIKEN (R)	--	--	--	--
8 Lefcourt (D) *	4,342.00	--	1,000.00	4,342.00
CURTIN (R)	1,120.00	--	--	4,008.76
9 Paul (D)	2,908.00	150.00	260.00	2,908.00
DAGUE (R)	1,615.00	--	50.00	2,349.50
10 PROKOP (D)	1,150.00	250.00	--	3,273.71
Carrigg (R)	4,599.08	--	--	4,999.08
11 FLOOD (D)	2,596.21	--	250.00	2,596.21
Kersteen (R)	398.42	--	--	398.42
12 Lotz (D) *	--	--	--	250.00
FENTON (R)	1,575.00	--	--	2,524.20
13 Synnestvedt (D)	3,695.74	--	105.00	3,695.74
LAFORCE (R)	--	--	--	650.00
14 RHODES (D)	680.00	--	500.00	1,281.00
Anthony (R)	2,581.00 (11)	--	--	2,597.91 (11)
15 WALTER (D)	300.00	--	50.00	552.82
Ackerman (R)	--	--	--	3,139.42
16 Bream (D) *	872.00	500.00	--	1,515.86
MUMMA (R)	--	--	--	2,419.56
17 Hess (D)	--	--	--	--
BUSH (R)	1,200.00	--	--	2,479.07
18 Herahberger (D)	5,200.00	750.00	250.00	4,486.27
SIMPSON (R)	7,100.00	--	2,300.00	6,294.02
19 QUIGLEY (D)	5,245.00	3,750.00	2,500.00	3,999.66
Stauffer (R)	715.55	--	--	2,777.68
20 Maletta (D)	6,525.35	4,415.00	1,885.00	10,022.80
VAN ZANDT (R) *	--	--	--	415.48
21 DENT (D)	1,775.00	--	--	3,842.50
Stiteler (R)	--	--	--	--
22 Glass (D)	2,660.00	500.00	--	4,438.15
SAYLOR (R)	--	--	--	1,200.00
23 Kennedy (D)	1,462.00	--	116.00	241.00
GAVIN (R)	4,235.00	--	325.00	3,839.30
24 O'Brien (D) *	3,895.57	150.00	--	3,895.57
KEARNS (R)	2,575.00	--	--	3,393.07
25 CLARK (D)	1,750.60	--	1,000.00	4,661.75
King (R)	2,210.00	--	1,000.00	3,063.32
26 MORGAN (D)	850.00	300.00	--	2,950.00
Zimmer (R)	41.00	--	--	754.31
27 Bacon (D)	5,429.64	3,250.00	3,288.00	5,677.71
FULTON (R)	6,839.00	--	200.00	6,836.88
28 MOORHEAD (D)	2,580.00	--	--	6,376.33
Verbofsky (R)	75.00	--	--	91.57
29 Sellars (D)	461.55	--	--	2,294.58
CORBETT (R)	7,653.85	--	50.00	8,664.43
30 HOLLAND (D)	3,070.00	2,590.00	500.00	2,297.48
Morgan (R)	675.25	--	--	924.25

RHODE ISLAND

1 FORAND (D)	3,195.00	1,600.00	2,950.00	4,379.32
Martineau (R)	2,205.00	--	--	4,121.25
2 FOGARTY (D)	4,370.00	1,500.00	3,070.00	4,672.06
Gammell (R)	360.00	--	--	876.69

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 RIVERS (D)	--	--	--	785.00
2 RILEY (D)	--	--	--	--
3 DORN (D)	--	--	--	--

4 ASHMORE (D)	--	--	--	--
5 HEMPHILL (D)	--	--	--	--
6 McMILLAN (D)	--	--	--	\$1,400.00

SOUTH DAKOTA

1 McGOVERN (D)	\$6,554.00	\$500.00	\$105.00	8,596.78
Foss (R)	4,301.00	--	200.00	5,556.03
2 McCullen (D)	--	--	--	--
BERRY (R)	3,655.40	--	770.00	3,073.37

TENNESSEE

1 Miller (D)	620.00	--	--	3,328.77
REECE (R)	3,601.00	--	1,350.00	4,766.63
2 O'Hara (D)	2,294.35	--	--	3,184.75
BAKER (R)	2,738.89	--	1,913.89	3,187.90
3 FRAZIER (D)	--	--	--	--
4 EVINS (D)	--	--	--	250.00
5 LOSER (D)	--	--	--	--
Perry (R)	--	--	--	--
6 BASS (D)	--	--	--	--
7 MURRAY (D)	--	--	--	--
8 EVERETT (D)	--	--	--	--
9 DAVIS (D)	--	--	--	--

TEXAS

1 PATMAN (D)	--	--	--	--
2 BROOKS (D)	--	--	--	--
3 BECKWORTH (D)	--	--	--	--
4 RAYBURN (D)	50.00	--	--	1,140.00
5 Sanders (D)	9,509.00	--	--	10,779.50
ALGER (R)	9,189.00	--	110.00	9,351.47
6 TEAGUE (D)	--	--	--	--
7 DOWDY (D)	--	--	--	--
Ross (R)	323.50	--	--	618.00
8 THOMAS (D)	--	--	--	1,687.50
Nesmith (Const.)	1,350.00	--	--	2,950.00
9 THOMPSON (D)	--	--	--	--
10 THORNBERRY (D)	--	--	--	--
11 POAGE (D)	--	--	--	--
12 WRIGHT (D)	--	--	--	--
13 IKARD (D)	--	--	--	--
14 YOUNG (D)	--	--	--	--
15 KILGORE (D)	--	--	--	655.82
16 RUTHERFORD (D)	--	--	--	--
17 BURLESON (D)	--	--	--	--
18 ROGERS (D)	200.00	--	200.00	1,256.00
19 MAHON (D)	--	--	--	--
20 KILDAY (D)	--	--	--	--
21 FISHER (D)	--	--	--	--
22 CASEY (D)	2,645.00	--	--	3,328.81
Kennerly (R)	9,658.09	--	--	9,668.09
Gardner (Const.)	--	--	--	(12)

UTAH

1 Peterson (D)	3,777.00	3,200.00	--	5,581.93
DIXON (R)	1,742.00	--	692.00	1,975.27
2 KING (D)	1,950.00	700.00	275.00	1,950.00
Dawson (R)	2,478.00	--	250.00	1,878.00

VERMONT

AL MEYER (D)	701.00	200.00	--	4,173.04
Arthur (R)	500.00	--	500.00	2,340.10

VIRGINIA

1 DOWNING (D)	--	--	--	--
2 HARDY (D)	--	--	--	367.14
3 GARY (D) (14)	--	--	--	331.60
Ryder (R)	1,900.00	--	--	2,036.48
4 ABBITT (D)	--	--	--	475.00
McCann (I)	581.00	--	--	334.39
5 TUCK (D)	--	--	--	--
6 Pence (D)	15,114.00	--	--	11,284.28
POFF (R)	9,449.60	--	60.00	9,449.60
7 HARRISON (D)	765.00	--	60.00	2,007.06
8 SMITH (D)	--	--	--	--
9 JENNINGS (D)	--	--	--	1,462.50
Maness (I)	--	--	--	297.35
10 Freehill (D)	9,477.44	--	3,250.00	9,477.44
BROYHILL (R)	10,543.50	--	7,983.50	12,523.26

WASHINGTON

1 Odman (D)	--	--	--	--
PELLY (R)	11,476.00	1,650.00	250.00	11,655.67
2 Mitchell (D)	14,582.00	5,000.00	1,520.00	15,800.39
WESTLAND (R)	3,123.00	--	775.00	7,236.00
3 Meyers (D)	4,635.50	1,250.00	--	3,709.81
MACK (R)	4,724.48	--	500.00	4,730.48

4 Leroux (D)	\$13,908.36	\$2,900.00	--	\$14,728.48
MAY (R)	3,541.71	--	--	3,541.71
5 Delaney (D)	11,928.00	6,750.00	\$510.00	10,496.09
HORAN (R)	7,266.13	--	1,010.00	7,266.13
6 Coffee (D)	8,777.00	4,150.00	--	9,082.32
TOLLEFSON (R)	11,372.46	400.00	1,750.00	11,372.46
7 MAGNUSON (D)	7,514.25	3,750.00	1,495.00	7,741.45
Jones (R) *	9,952.00	--	--	6,459.11

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Mollohan (D) *	305.00	--	100.00	1,349.90
MOORE (R)	1,440.00	--	575.00	2,198.43
2 STAGGERS (D) *	2,436.00	850.00	2,436.00	3,007.48
Keesacker (R)	150.00	--	50.00	4,029.94
3 BAILEY (D)	4,070.00 (13)	750.00	--	5,603.71
Bumgardner (R) *	625.00	--	--	1,261.00
4 HECHLER (D)	845.00	--	240.00	4,664.46
Neal (R)	3,826.48	--	--	5,644.65
5 KEE (D)	175.00	--	--	1,296.00
6 SLACK (D)	2,000.00	500.00	--	2,417.46
Buff (R) *	--	--	--	921.73

WISCONSIN

1 FLYNN (D)	85.00	--	--	1,175.00
Smith (R)	1,594.80	--	--	3,169.62
2 KASTENMEIER (D)	781.90	--	50.00	1,163.45
Tewes (R)	1,400.00	--	--	945.50
3 Clapp (D)	1,851.74	433.00	645.00	3,048.60
WITHROW (R)	324.50	--	299.50	1,887.07
4 ZABLOCKI (D)	125.00	--	--	940.03
Arnold (R)	290.00	--	--	5,305.19
5 REUSS (D) *	--	--	--	879.20 (approx.)
Werkmeister (R)	378.00	--	--	454.00
6 Megallas (D)	1,340.00	740.00	100.00	1,867.81
VAN PELT (R)	440.00	--	--	1,114.10
7 Traeger (D)	--	--	--	797.95
LAIRD (R)	200.00	--	--	615.12
8 Singler (D)	152.25	--	--	1,748.91
BYRNES (R)	1,752.50	--	99.00	1,271.80
9 JOHNSON (D)	--	--	--	536.35
Hornback (R)	--	--	--	2,080.83
10 Kennedy (D)	705.00	--	100.00	774.50
O'KONSKI (R)	--	--	--	200.00

WYOMING

AL Whitaker (D) *	--	--	--	--
THOMSON (R)	9,720.00	--	3,475.00	3,564.31

HAWAII (Delegate)

BURNS (D)	5,939.00	--	--	4,733.79
Turner (R)	13,580.00	--	--	5,684.72

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Candidate said, "None -- except money expended by me to meet the assessment fee or charge levied on candidates by the laws of the state in which I reside."
- (2) These figures consist of monies contributed by and to the United Republican Finance Committee of Los Angeles County and to the Citizens Committee-Di Miceli for Congress and of expenditures by both committees.
- (3) Candidate reported receiving \$400 "from funds developed through voluntary contributions to Local Union #11, International Union of Electrical Workers, Los Angeles" and \$50 from Machinists Lodge #311, Los Angeles. Candidate said, "No contributions were received by me from any 'labor' organization."
- (4) These figures include the monies handled by the Breeding for Congress Clubs. Their receipts totaled \$9,394.60.
- (5) Candidate said figure "includes contributions to volunteer committee".
- (6) Representative Christopher died Jan. 23. Randall won special election March 3.
- (7) Candidate reported receiving a contribution from the United Steelworkers of America, "amount unknown to me."
- (8) These figures include those funds for the Cook for Congress Committee of which the candidate had knowledge.
- (9) Candidate said, "Many of these contributions (and expenditures) were to (and by) the Wright for Congress Club."
- (10) This amount was turned over to the candidate's committee.
- (11) These figures include receipts and expenditures of the Anthony for Congress Committee.
- (12) Candidate said, "The campaign committee of the Constitution party to the best of my knowledge spent about \$2,500 for billboards and entire state handouts."
- (13) Includes \$2,750 received from labor committees by Bailey for Congress Committee.
- (14) See Senate Committees, Byrd of Virginia.

HOUSE CANDIDATES' COMMITTEES

Following is a district-by-district list of committees reported working for the election of Representatives. Receipts, expenditures and in some cases labor and out-of-state receipts follow each committee name.

Information was taken from reports filed by candidates and from reports of committees themselves, all filed with the Clerk of the House.

CALIFORNIA

2 - Committee for Harold T. Johnson: Receipts, \$14,573.53; expenditures, \$14,502.27.

10 - Russell B. Bryan for Congress Committee: Receipts, no figure reported; expenditures, \$9,809.34.

30 - Van Deerlin for Congress Committee: Receipts, none reported; expenditures, \$19,324.48.

COLORADO

2 - Colorado Second District Democratic Central Committee: Receipts, \$3,356.28; expenditures, \$3,408.24.

4 - Aspinall for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$4,989.00; expenditures, \$4,781.62.

DELAWARE

AL - Haskell for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$5,234.81; expenditures, \$5,234.81.

IDAHO

1 - Gracie Pfof campaign committee received \$1,000.00 in out-of-state receipts.

INDIANA

5 - Beamer for Congress Club: Receipts, \$2,334.90; expenditures, \$2,334.90; out-of-state receipts, \$155.00.

6 - Harden for Congress Fund: Receipts, \$1,225.00; expenditures, \$1,047.92; out-of-state receipts, \$500.00.

8 - Ketterjohn for Congress Club: "have spent \$2,015.00...in behalf of my campaign."

9 - Hogan for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$2,550.00; expenditures, \$2,550.00.

MASSACHUSETTS

1 - Conte for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$18,872.36; expenditures, \$20,349.77.

3 - Philbin Campaign Committee: Receipts, \$1,300.00; expenditures, \$1,255.35; out-of-state receipts, \$100.00.

13 - Jenness for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$3,472.00; expenditures, \$1,752.14; out-of-state receipts, \$500.00.

MICHIGAN

4 - Republican Committee for the Election of Clare E. Hoffman: Receipts \$2,200.00; expenditures, \$1,080.03.

7 - McIntosh 7th District Committee: Receipts, \$8,979.08; expenditures, \$3,830.21.

9 - Vanderploeg for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$2,000.00; expenditures, \$1,500.00; labor receipts, \$2,000.00.

MISSOURI

2 - Curtis for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$9,580.30; expenditures, \$9,174.24.

MONTANA

1 - Metcalf for Congress Club: Receipts, \$3,850.00; expenditures, \$3,849.66.

2 - Anderson for Congress Club: Receipts, \$7,426.53; expenditures, \$8,926.53; out-of-state receipts, \$3,790.00; labor receipts, \$3,500.00.

2 - Ashton Jones for Congress Club: Receipts, \$18,463.76; expenditures, \$41,097.92.

NEBRASKA

2 - Casey for Congress Club: Receipts, \$3,403.95; expenditures, \$3,364.76.

3 - Brock for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$1,588.24; expenditures, \$1,401.95.

NEW JERSEY

13 and 14 - Gallagher and Daniels took part in a joint fund for eight Democratic New Jersey candidates. Receipts for the entire fund, \$19,857.92; expenditures, \$19,863.57; out-of-state receipts, \$450.00. These figures are not included in the over-all totals on page 876.

NEW YORK

5 - Non-Partisan Committee for the Reelection of Albert H. Bosch to Congress: Receipts and expenditures, \$6,053.50.

9 - A committee to elect Keogh: Receipts, \$16,915.00; expenditures, \$13,405.87; out-of-state receipts, \$1,910.00.

12 - Francis E. Dorn Committee: Receipts, \$3,666.00; expenditures, \$3,519.64.

13 - Independent Citizens Committee for the Reelection of Abraham J. Multer as Congressman: Receipts, \$3,735.00; expenditures, \$2,536.86; out-of-state receipts, \$735.00.

14 - Rooney Campaign Committee: Receipts, \$5,762.25; expenditures, \$9,210.76; labor receipts, \$250.00; out-of-state receipts, \$625.00.

15 - Non Partisan Committee for the Reelection of Congressman John H. Ray: Receipts and expenditures, \$4,378.50.

17 - Committee for the Republican Candidates in the 17th Congressional District: Receipts, \$32,889.50; expenditures, \$29,120.73; out-of-state receipts, \$2,324.50.

28 - Committee to elect David Sive to Congress: Receipts, \$2,065.00; expenditures, \$3,000.00.

43 - Reed for Congress Committee: Receipts and expenditures, \$2,437.60; out-of-state receipts, \$325.00.

NORTH CAROLINA

10 - Reelect Jonas Committee: Receipts, \$1,235.00; expenditures, \$902.71.

OHIO

1 - Scherer for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$16,650.00; expenditures, \$16,266.80; out-of-state receipts, \$2,822.00.

4 - McCulloch for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$3,940.40; expenditures, none reported.

7 - Joseph A. Sullivan for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$200.00; expenditures, \$200.00; labor receipts, \$200.00.

10 - Moeller for Congress Committee: out-of-state receipts, \$200.00.

11 - Cook for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$4,250.00; expenditures, \$2,464.81; out-of-state receipts, \$500.00; labor receipts, \$3,750.00.

12 - Devine for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$6,751.00; expenditures, \$5,552.86.

17 - Robert W. Levering Campaign Committee: Receipts \$2,498.00; expenditures, \$2,319.67.

17 - Burns for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$3,000.00; expenditures, none reported.

OKLAHOMA

1 - Wright for Congress Club: Receipts and expenditures, \$688.54.

OREGON

1 - Norblad for Congress Committee (Salem): Receipts, \$8,849.50; expenditures, \$4,305.70; out-of-state receipts \$1,560.00.

Norblad for Congress Committee (Oswego): Receipts, \$3,434.50; expenditures, \$4,803.34.

2 - Committee to Reelect Congressman Al Ullman: Receipts, \$6,020.78; expenditures, \$6,570.53; out-of-state receipts, \$500.00; labor receipts, \$1,500.00.

4 - Geddes for Congress Committee: Receipts and expenditures, \$19,372.84.

PENNSYLVANIA

8 - Lefcourt for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$272.00; expenditures, \$222.00.

16 - John Bream for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$760.00; expenditures, \$1,120.20; labor receipts, \$650.00.

20 - Reelect Van Zandt to Congress Committee: Receipts, \$12,090.06; expenditures, \$11,633.01.

24 - James P. O'Brien for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$1,400; labor receipts, \$400. All money given to candidate.

WEST VIRGINIA

1 - Mollohan for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$8,300.00; expenditures, \$7,272.69.

2 - Staggers for Congress Committee: Receipts, \$2,501.39; expenditures, \$2,969.58.

WISCONSIN

5 - Reuss for Congress Personal Campaign Committee: Receipts and expenditures, \$996.00; out-of-state receipts, \$100.00.

Independent Citizens for Reuss: Receipts, \$4,580.00; expenditures, \$6,345.00; labor receipts, \$1,850.00.

WYOMING

AL - Whitaker for Congress Club: Receipts, \$5,153.50; expenditures, \$4,384.52.

Whitaker for Congress Club (different address): Receipts, \$4,458.50; expenditures, \$4,318.84.

Citizens for Whitaker Committee: Receipts, \$2,615.00; expenditures, \$9,562.86.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-45

HR 7007 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/7/59 -- House Science and Astronautics reported May 14, 1959. House passed May 20, 1959. Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported June 2, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 4, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments June 8, 1959. President signed June 15, 1959.

Public Law 86-46

S 643 -- Amend act re levying and collecting of taxes and assessments on lands in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/23/59 -- Senate District of Columbia reported March 18, 1959. Senate passed April 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 3, 1959. House passed June 8, 1959. President signed June 17, 1959.

Public Law 86-47

S 949 -- Provide for incorporation of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/5/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported March 23, 1959. Senate passed April 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 3, 1959. House passed June 8, 1959. President signed June 17, 1959.

Public Law 86-48

S 1094 (HR 4452) -- Amend Bretton Woods Agreement Act re increasing U. S. subscriptions to International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/17/59 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported March 18, 1959. Senate passed March 19, 1959. (House Banking and Currency reported HR 4452 March 18, 1959.) House passed, amended, March 25, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 5, 1959. President signed June 17, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

- HR 7740 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the preservation of acreage history and the reallocation of unused cotton acreage allotments. COOLEY (D N. C.) -- 6/15/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7752 -- Provide emergency relief to family farm poultry and egg producers. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 6/16/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7774 -- Transfer administration of school lunch program, the school milk program, and direct commodity distribution program under which agricultural food products are made available to needy in charitable institutions and family units from Department of Agriculture to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; establish a food stamp plan. FARBSTAIN (D N. Y.) -- 6/17/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7781 -- Provide for stabilizing broiler and egg industry by instituting a program for marketing regulations. ST. GEORGE (R N. Y.) -- 6/17/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7782 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re support price for honey. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 6/17/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7783 -- Similar to HR 7740. JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/17/59.
- HR 7848 -- Repeal price support subsidies and direct sale of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 6/18/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 2207 -- Provide for a National Academy of Culture. CASE (R S. D.) -- 6/18/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through June 19, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,211	7,880
Joint Resolutions	110	433
Concurrent		
Resolutions	49	206
Simple Resolutions	134	304
TOTAL	2,504	8,823

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 2167 - 2211
	HR 7720 - 7876
Resolutions	S J Res 110
	S Con Res 49
	S Res 132 - 134
	H J Res 430 - 433
	H Con Res 201 - 206
	H Res 298 - 304

HOUSE

- HR 7789 -- Amend paragraph (b) of section 401 of National Housing Act, as amended. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 6/17/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7865 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/19/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2170 -- Authorize a 10-year program of grants for construction of medical, dental, and public health educational facilities. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/15/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2197 -- Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize use of suitable color additives in or on foods, drugs, and cosmetics in accordance with regulations prescribing conditions (including maximum tolerances) under which such additives may be safely used. HILL (D Ala.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 6/17/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7728 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/15/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7754 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for certain investigations and studies by Surgeon General of the U. S. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 6/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7755 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit Governor of a State to appoint a delegate to make certifications required for coverage of State and local employees by referendum. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7760 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to States to assist in provision of facilities and services for the day care of children. SANTANGELO (D N. Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Education and Labor.

- HR 7777 -- Authorize establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and advance the conservation, development, and management of national resources of timber, soil, and range, and of recreational areas. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 6/17/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7778 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service to persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/17/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7813 -- Provide for vesting of primary responsibility for protection of public health and safety from radiation hazards in Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 6/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7831 -- Similar to HR 7777. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 6/18/59.
- HR 7849 -- Strengthen and improve State and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 6/18/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7866 -- Provide benefits under title II of Social Security Act for survivors of certain individuals who died before 1940. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7869 -- Prohibit shipment in interstate commerce of plastic bags unless such bags are labeled or manufactured in accordance with standards prescribed by Secretary of Commerce. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 6/19/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 2178 -- Amend titles I, II, and III of Immigration and Nationality Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 110 -- Enable U. S. to participate in resettlement of certain refugees. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 6/17/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7784 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/17/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7830 -- Provide for entry of certain relatives of U. S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/18/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 2188 -- Provide for establishment of a Citizens' Council for Advocacy of Freedom. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/16/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 2192 -- Promote foreign relations of the U. S. by providing for establishment of educational institutions in foreign countries. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 6/16/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Res 134 -- Favor assistance by U. S. private economy in American corporate technical assistance program. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 7863 -- Provide that authority to enter into foreign trade agreements expire on June 30, 1960, and provide that Congress may disapprove any foreign trade agreement proposed to be entered into during the 1-year period beginning on July 1, 1959. DENT (D Pa.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- H J Res 432 -- Establish a U. S. Academy of Foreign Service. DWYER (R N. J.) -- 6/16/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 7734 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7811 -- Provide for reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers; prevent abuses in administration of trusteeships by labor organizations; provide standards re election of officers of labor organizations. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 6/18/59 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2168 -- Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), McClellan (D Ark.), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N. M.), Eastland (D Miss.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thurmond (D S. C.) -- 6/15/59 -- Armed Services.

- S 2204 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to provide for advancement on retired list of officers of the Army and Air Force specially commended for performance of duty before January 1, 1947, in actual combat. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 6/17/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 2210 -- Provide for disposition of the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pa. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 6/18/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 7761 -- Enable mothers and widows of deceased members of Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside the continental limits of the U. S. to make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries. DULSKI (D N. Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7779 -- Amend chapter 67 of title 10, U. S. C., to provide retired pay for reservists who have 10 or more years of satisfactory Federal service and who performed active duty for 5 or more years during World War II. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 6/17/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7862 -- Provide for disposition of the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pa. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 6/19/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7871 -- Provide that an officer of the Army, Air Force, or Navy assigned to serve as Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology shall hold the rank of not less than brigadier general or rear admiral, as the case may be, while so serving. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/19/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 2201 -- Amend section 601 of title 38, U. S. C., re definition of term "Veterans' Administration facilities". BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 6/17/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7724 -- Amend section 1622 of title 38, U. S. C. in order to clarify meaning of term "change of program of education or training" as used in such section. BECK-WORTH (D Texas) -- 6/15/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7729 -- Amend burial benefit provisions of chapter 23, title 38, U. S. C. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 6/15/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- H Con Res 205 -- Recognize the Polish Legion of American Veterans as a bona fide veterans' organization, and recognize its representatives in the prosecution of certain claims. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/19/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 2185 -- Provide appropriate public recognition of the gallant action of the steamship Meredith Victory in the December 1950 evacuation of Hungnam, Korea. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S Con Res 49 -- Extend greetings to Kent State University on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7771 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the memory of Jefferson Davis. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/17/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 430 -- Designate second Sunday in June of each year as "Nationality Day U. S. A." DORN (R N. Y.) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 433 -- Provide for erection of a memorial tablet at Garden Key, Fla., in honor of Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Res 301 -- Express greetings and felicitations of the House of Representatives on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of Nantucket Island, Mass. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/17/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Res 302 -- Similar to H Res 301. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 6/17/59.
- H Res 303 -- Similar to H Res 301. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 6/17/59.
- H Res 304 -- Similar to H Res 301. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/17/59.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Res 132 -- Print additional copies of part 1 of hearing "Mutual Security Act of 1959". JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 6/15/59 -- Agreed.
- S Res 133 -- Print additional copies of part 2 of hearing "Mutual Security Act of 1959". JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 6/15/59 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

HOUSE

- HR 7757 -- Implement Constitution by amending title 4 of U. S. C. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 6/16/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7773 -- Similar to HR 7757. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/17/59.
 H J Res 431 -- Implement Constitution by amending title 4 of U. S. C. MILLER (R N. Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Judiciary.
 H Con Res 202 -- Authorize printing of additional copies of joint committee print entitled "Federal Tax Policy for Economic Growth and Stability." PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/16/59 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 203 -- Authorize printing of additional copies of the hearings on automation and technological change. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 6/16/59 -- House Administration.
 H Res 299 -- Consider HR 4049. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 6/17/59 -- Calendar.
 H Res 300 -- Consider HR 7749. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/17/59 -- Calendar.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 2194 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 757b). CLARK (D Pa.), Morse (D Ore.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska), Kennedy (D Mass.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Williams (D N. J.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/16/59 -- Finance.
 S 2198 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 6/17/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 7730 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that surplus personal property of the U. S. may be donated to the States for promotion of fish and wildlife management activities. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 6/15/59 -- Government Operations.
 HR 7735 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for retirement of the public debt. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7749 -- Increase amount of obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act which may be outstanding at any one time. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/16/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7750 -- Similar to HR 7749. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/16/59.
 HR 7776 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 6/17/59 -- Government Operations.
 HR 7780 -- Provide for issuance of highway revenue bonds to provide funds for highway trust fund; provide for retirement of such bonds from tax receipts of such fund. OSTERTAG (R N. Y.) -- 6/17/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7874 -- Similar to HR 7735. SCOTT (D N. C.) -- 6/19/59.
 H Con Res 204 -- Express sense of Congress re a program for paying the national debt. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/17/59 -- Ways and Means.
 H Con Res 205 -- Similar to H Con Res 204. SCOTT (D N. C.) -- 6/19/59.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

HOUSE

- HR 7809 -- Amend provisions of law authorizing Federal assistance for construction of community hospitals which will serve Indians. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7812 -- Similar to HR 7809. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7814 -- Similar to HR 7809. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7858 -- Amend Revised Organic Act of Virgin Islands, as amended. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/19/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7870 -- Similar to HR 7858. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 6/19/59.
 HR 7872 -- Similar to HR 7858. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/19/59.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 2179 -- Amend section 1915 of title 28, U. S. C., re proceedings in forma pauperis. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 2167 -- Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U. S. C., to prohibit use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros on land belonging to the U. S. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Cooper (R Ky.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 2181 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 6/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2183 -- Grant consent of Congress to interstate compacts for development or operation of airport facilities. COTTON (R N. H.) -- 6/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 2193 -- Provide for sale of certain lands in national forests. CASE (R S. D.) -- 6/16/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

- S 2195 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of The Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 6/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2205 -- Amend section 103 of title 23, U. S. C. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 6/17/59 -- Public Works.
 S 2211 -- Provide for conveyance to State of Maryland of a tract of land located on the campus of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., which was previously donated by State of Maryland to the U. S. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/18/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 7741 -- Amend act providing aid for States in wildlife restoration projects re apportionment of such aid. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 6/15/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7759 -- Amend act providing for a program to investigate and eradicate predatory dogfish sharks of the Pacific coast in order to expand such a program. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/16/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7785 -- Authorize granting of mineral rights to certain homestead patentees who were wrongfully deprived of such rights. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 6/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7786 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in State of Wyoming to city of Cheyenne, Wyo. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/17/59 -- Government Operations.
 HR 7787 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/17/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7788 -- Similar to HR 7741. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 6/17/59.
 HR 7808 -- Designate new lock on St. Marys River at Sault Ste Marie, Mich. as the John A. Blatnik lock. BUCKLEY (D N. Y.) -- 6/18/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 7816 -- Similar to HR 7808. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7817 -- Similar to HR 7808. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7818 -- Similar to HR 7808. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7819 -- Similar to HR 7808. FALLON (D Md.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7820 -- Similar to HR 7808. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7821 -- Similar to HR 7808. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7822 -- Similar to HR 7808. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7823 -- Similar to HR 7808. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7824 -- Similar to HR 7741. FLYNN (D Wis.) (by request) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7825 -- Similar to HR 7741. JOHNSON (D Wis.) (by request) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7826 -- Similar to HR 7741. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) (by request) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7827 -- Similar to HR 7741. REUSS (D Wis.) (by request) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7828 -- Similar to HR 7741. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) (by request) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7829 -- Authorize construction of a Federal building in Queens County, Long Island, N. Y. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 6/18/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 7832 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/18/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 7834 -- Similar to HR 7741. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7835 -- Similar to HR 7808. BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7836 -- Similar to HR 7808. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7837 -- Similar to HR 7808. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7838 -- Similar to HR 7808. COOK (D Ohio) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7839 -- Similar to HR 7808. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7840 -- Similar to HR 7808. HARGIS (D Kan.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7841 -- Similar to HR 7808. HULL (D Mo.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7842 -- Similar to HR 7808. JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7843 -- Similar to HR 7808. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7844 -- Similar to HR 7808. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7845 -- Similar to HR 7808. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7846 -- Similar to HR 7808. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 6/18/59.
 HR 7864 -- Similar to HR 7808. DOOLEY (R N. Y.) -- 6/19/59.
 HR 7868 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, re acquisition by the U. S. of articles, materials, and supplies for public use. LANE (D Mass.) -- 6/19/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 7873 -- Similar to HR 7808. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 6/19/59.
 H Con Res 201 -- Express sense of Congress re Federal aid in restoration of historic Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in New York City. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 7732 -- Amend section 404 of act of June 10, 1955, to establish a more equitable system of longevity grades in field postal service. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7753 -- Amend act of August 16, 1950, re exclusion from mails of obscene articles. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/16/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7758 -- Improve administration of overseas activities of the Government of the U. S. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/16/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7762 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund. MERROW (R N. H.) -- 6/16/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7775 -- Amend act of October 24, 1951, to provide that the police for the National Zoological Park receive salaries at the same rates as officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of D. C. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/17/59 -- House Administration.

- HR 7791 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods in the public interest. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 6/17/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7810 -- Credit periods of internment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7815 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to credit certain military service for purposes of disability retirement. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 6/18/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2175 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to eliminate the six percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. BUTLER (R Md.), Williams (R Del.) -- 6/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2189 -- Amend section 411 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re relationships between freight forwarders and other common carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/16/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2206 -- Amend Act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2208 -- Provide for equal treatment for State of Alaska as for other States of the Union re allotment of funds under the Federal Airport Act. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 6/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 7726 -- Amend section 678 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 1078) re transmission of petitions, notices, orders, and other papers to Secretary of the Treasury in chapter XIII proceedings. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7727 -- Amend sections 334, 367, and 369 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 734, 767, 769) and add a new section 355 to require claims to be filed and to limit time within which claims may be filed in chapter XI (arrangement) proceedings to time prescribed by section 57n of Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 93n). CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7751 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. BASS (R N.H.) -- 6/16/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7772 -- Amend title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for deposit of funds in escrow with Secretary of Commerce; provide for payment of insurance, in part, on the basis of such deposits. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 6/17/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7790 -- Similar to HR 7772. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 6/17/59.
- HR 7833 -- Provide civil remedies to persons damaged by unfair commercial activities in, or affecting commerce. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/18/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7847 -- Make uniform law re record on review of agency orders (P.L. 85-791) applicable to judicial review of orders issued under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Food Additives Amendment of 1958. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/18/59 -- Judiciary.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2169 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re adjustment upward of the import duties on lead and zinc. MURRAY (D Mont.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Dwarshak (R Idaho), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Gruening (D Alaska), Jordan (D N.C.), Kerr (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), Moss (D Utah), Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- 6/15/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7720 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7721 -- Protect domestic economy; promote general welfare, and assist in the national defense by stabilizing domestic lead and zinc industry. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7722 -- Similar to HR 7720. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/15/59.
- HR 7723 -- Similar to HR 7720. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/15/59.
- HR 7725 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments not apply to the first \$150 of price of any such instrument. BRADEMANS (D Ind.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7731 -- Similar to HR 7720. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/15/59.
- HR 7733 -- Similar to HR 7720. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/15/59.
- HR 7736 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal provisions allowing credit against tax and exclusion from gross income for dividends received by individuals. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7737 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for withholding of tax at source on interest and dividends. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7738 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for additional information on certain returns. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7739 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit deduction of certain expenditures as trade or business expenses. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7756 -- Similar to HR 7721. KING (D Utah) -- 6/16/59.
- HR 7859 -- Amend section 1034 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that where taxpayer or his spouse has attained age of 65 no gain on sale or exchange of taxpayer's home will be taxed. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7860 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7861 -- Amend section 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal maximum limitations on amount allowable as a deduction for medical, dental, etc., expenses. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7867 -- Similar to HR 7720. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 6/19/59.
- HR 7875 -- Assure income allocated as patronage dividends by cooperatives is taxed either to the cooperative or the patron. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7876 -- Amend paragraph 1020 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. STEED (D Okla.) -- 6/19/59 -- Ways and Means.

CORRECTION

As sent to the President June 15, the annual authorization bill for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects (\$ 2094) included \$55.5 million for the civilian power program, not \$65.5 million as previously reported. (Weekly Report p. 815) The measure placed a ceiling of \$10 million on the value of fuel charges AEC would be permitted to waive, but did not authorize an additional expenditure of \$10 million for that purpose, as reported. Costs of producing the fuel would be borne by AEC's regular operating budget.

CQ Senate Votes 86 through 90.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Approves \$1.4 Billion Housing Act; Accepts House Version Of Wheat Bill; Votes State-Justice and Independent Offices Funds

86. S 57. Housing Act of 1959, authorizing \$1.4 billion for various programs, including public housing and urban renewal. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 56-31 (D 48-8; R 8-23), June 22, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 853)

87. S 1968. A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Johnson (D Texas) motion to accept the House version. Agreed to 44-40 (D 41-12; R 3-28), June 22, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 851)

88. HR 7343. Appropriate \$645,668,200 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to increase by \$500,000

payments to the U.S. Information Agency's Media Guaranty Fund, to bring it up to the \$3.5 million budget request. Rejected 15-74 (D 6-52; R 9-22), June 23, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 856)

89. HR 7343. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-0 (D 57-0; R 33-0), June 23, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

90. HR 7040. Appropriate \$6,559,348,600 in fiscal 1960 for 16 independent Federal agencies and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, which is under the Executive Office of the President. Passed 89-1 (D 57-1; R 32-0), June 23, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 852)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	86	87	88	89	90	Vote No.	86	87	88	89	90	Vote No.	86	87	88	89	90
Yea	56	44	15	90	89	Yea	48	41	6	57	57	Yea	8	3	9	33	32
Nay	31	40	74	0	1	Nay	8	12	52	0	1	Nay	23	28	22	0	0

86 87 88 89 90						86 87 88 89 90						86 87 88 89 90					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Hill	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	N	Y	Y	Bible	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	N	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Carlson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Bridges	X	-	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Schoeppel	N	N	N	Y	?	Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Hayden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Cooper	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	?	?	?	?	?	Morton	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Fulbright	?	?	N	?	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	X	N	Y	Y
McClellan	?	?	-	?	?	Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Engle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Muskie	?	?	-	?	Y	Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Keating	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Carroll	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Beall	N	N	N	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Butler	N	N	N	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	?	✓	N	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bush	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	N	N	N	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Frear	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Hart	Y	Y	-	?	?	Lausche	N	N	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y	McNamara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Holland	N	N	N	Y	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Russell	N	?	-	Y	Y	Eastland	N	N	N	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IDaho						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Duorsbak	N	N	N	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Murray	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Pastore	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Curtis	N	N	N	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Capehart	Y	N	-	Y	Y	Hruska	N	N	N	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
? Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

86 87 88 89 90

SOUTH DAKOTA

Case N N N Y Y

Mundt N Y N Y Y

TENNESSEE

Gore ? ? N Y Y

Kefauver Y Y N Y Y

TEXAS

Johnson Y Y N Y Y

Yarborough Y Y Y ?

UTAH

Moss Y Y N Y Y

Bennett N N N Y Y

VERMONT

Aiken N N Y Y Y

Prouty N N Y Y Y

VIRGINIA

Byrd X X N Y Y

Robertson N N N Y Y

WASHINGTON

Jackson Y Y N Y Y

Magnuson Y Y N Y Y

WEST VIRGINIA

Byrd Y Y N Y Y

Randolph ✓ ? - ?

WISCONSIN

Proxmire Y Y N Y Y

Wiley N N N Y Y

WYOMING

McGee Y Y N ?

O'Mahoney ? ✓ - ?

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 43 through 47.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 94, 96, 99, 101, 102.)

House Approves Debt Ceiling Rise, Compromise Housing Bill;

Passes 'States' Rights' Bill Limiting Preemption Doctrine Use

43. HR 7749. Public Debt Act of 1959, authorizing a \$2 billion increase, to \$285 billion, in the permanent national debt ceiling and a one-year, temporary increase to \$295 billion. Passed 256-117 (D 168-69; R 88-48), June 19, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 851)

44. H Res 288. An open rule for debate on HR 3 (see below), a bill to limit court application of the Federal preemption doctrine. Adopted 233-116 (D 121-107; R 112-9), June 22, 1959. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story, p. 855)

45. S 57. Housing Act of 1959, authorizing \$1.4 billion for various programs, including public housing and urban renewal. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 241-177 (D 222-51;

R 19-126), June 23, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 853)

46. HR 3. A bill to permit Federal courts to strike down state laws under the Federal preemption doctrine only if Congress had specified its intention to preempt the field of legislation involved or if a state and a Federal law were in irreconcilable conflict, and to permit state enforcement of laws barring subversive activities against the Federal Government. Lindsay (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected 191-227 (D 161-112; R 30-115), June 24, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 855)

47. HR 3. Passage of the bill. Passed 225-192 (D 111-162; R 114-30), June 24, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	43	44	45	46	47	Vote No.	43	44	45	46	47	Vote No.	43	44	45	46	47
Yea	256	233	241	191	225	Yea	168	121	222	161	111	Yea	88	112	19	30	114
Nay	117	116	177	227	192	Nay	69	107	51	112	162	Nay	48	9	126	115	30

43 44 45 46 47						43 44 45 46 47						43 44 45 46 47						- KEY -					
ALABAMA						ALABAMA						ALABAMA						Y Record Vote For (yea).					
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Kasem	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1 Pfozt	Y	?	Y	Y	N	✓ Paired For.					
1 Boykin	?	Y	Y	N	Y	17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Budge	N	Y	N	N	Y	‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.					
7 Elliott	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	N	N	Y	Y	N	ILLINOIS						N Record Vote Against (nay).					
2 Grant	N	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	N	Y	N	N	Y	25 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X Paired Against.					
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Holt	N	Y	N	N	Y	21 Mack	?	X	Y	Y	N	— Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.					
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	N	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
5 Rains	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Jackson	?	Y	N	N	Y	23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	N	Y	16 Allen	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough	N	Y	N	N	Y	17 Arends	Y	Y	N	N	Y						
ALASKA						20 Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y	19 Chipfield	Y	Y	N	X	✓						
AL Rivers	Y	?	Y	Y	N	COLORADO						14 Hoffman	N	Y	N	N	Y						
ARIZONA						4 Aspinall	Y	?	Y	Y	N	15 Mason	Y	N	N	N	Y						
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	18 Michel	?	Y	N	N	Y						
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson	N	Y	N	N	Y						
ARKANSAS						3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	N	Y	22 Springer	N	Y	N	N	Y						
5 Alford	N	Y	N	N	Y	CONNECTICUT						Chicago-Cook County											
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Bowles	Y	N	Y	Y	N	12 Boyle	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
4 Harris	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczynski	?	X	Y	Y	N						
6 Norrell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	?	Y	Y	N	3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
CALIFORNIA						5 Managan	?	N	Y	Y	N	6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
7 Cohelan	?	X	Y	Y	N	DELAWARE						2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
14 Hagen	?	?	Y	Y	N	AL McDowell	?	?	Y	Y	N	11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	FLORIDA						8 Rostenkowski	?	?	Y	Y	N						
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y	9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Church	N	Y	N	Y	N						
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 Haley	N	Y	N	N	Y	10 Collier	N	Y	N	N	Y						
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5 Harlong	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	N	Y						
29 Sound	Y	?	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	N	Y	INDIANA											
5 Shelley	Y	N	?	Y	N	6 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y	11 Barr	N	N	Y	Y	N						
27 Sheppard	-	N	Y	N	N	3 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1 Cramer	X	Y	N	N	Y	8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GEORGIA						10 Harmon	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	N	Y	8 Blitch	N	Y	N	N	Y	9 Hogan	N	N	Y	Y	N						
4 Maillard	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Davis	N	Y	N	N	Y	5 Roush	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
28 Utt	N	Y	N	N	Y	4 Flynt	N	Y	N	N	Y	6 Wampler	Y	N	Y	Y	N						
30 Wilson	?	Y	N	N	Y	3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y	N						
9 Younger	Y	Y	N	N	Y	9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Bray	N	Y	N	N	Y						
Los Angeles County						2 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck	Y	✓	N	N	Y						
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Pilcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y												
19 Holifield	?	N	Y	Y	N	1 Preston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y												
						6 Vinson	Y	Y	N	N	Y												

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 94, 96, 99, 101, 102.)

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 94, 96, 99, 101, 102.)

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 91 through 94.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Votes \$4 Billion for Labor-HEW Departments, Rejecting GOP Move to Cut Funds; Passes Executive Offices Appropriation

91. HR 6769. Appropriate \$4,056,746,581 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with a total figure not exceeding the \$3,691,685,581 budget request. Rejected 26-70 (D 2-60; R 24-10), June 24, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 857)

92. HR 6769. Passage of the bill. Passed 84-10 (D 60-1; R 24-9), June 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

93. HR 7176. Appropriate \$13,568,500 for the Executive Office of the President and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce salaries and expenses appropriations for the White House Office and the Bureau of the Budget by \$300,000. Rejected 5-75 (D 5-49; R 0-26), June 24, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 855)

94. HR 7176. Passage of the bill. Passed 79-2 (D 53-2; R 26-0), June 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	91	92	93	94	Vote No.	91	92	93	94	Vote No.	91	92	93	94
Yea	26	84	5	79	Yea	2	60	5	53	Yea	24	24	0	26
Nay	70	10	75	2	Nay	60	1	49	2	Nay	10	9	26	0

91 92 93 94					91 92 93 94					91 92 93 94					- KEY -				
															Y Record Vote For (yea).				
															✓ Paired For.				
															± Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
															N Record Vote Against (nay).				
															X Paired Against.				
															- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
															? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
91 92 93 94					91 92 93 94					91 92 93 94					91 92 93 94				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Hill	N	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	N	Y	N	Y	Case	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	N	Y	Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Cannon	N	Y	N	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE				
Bartlett	N	Y	N	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	Bridges	Y	±	-	±	Gore	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	Y	-	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Kefauver	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS				
Hayden	N	Y	N	Y	Cooper	N	Y	N	Y	Williams	N	Y	N	Y	Johnson	N	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	N	Y	Morton	Y	Y	N	Y	Case	N	Y	-	±	Yarborough	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH				
Fulbright	N	Y	-	±	Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	N	Y	N	Y	Moss	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	-	±	Long	N	Y	N	Y	Chavez	N	Y	N	Y	Bennett	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT				
Engle	N	Y	N	Y	Muskie	N	Y	N	Y	Javits	N	Y	N	Y	Aiken	N	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Keating	N	Y	N	Y	Prouty	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA				
Carroll	N	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	Y	-	±	Ervin	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd	Y	±	±	±
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Butler	Y	Y	N	±	Jordan	N	Y	N	Y	Robertson	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON				
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	Y	Y	-	±	Langer	N	Y	±	±	Jackson	N	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	N	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y	Young	N	Y	±	±	Magnuson	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Frear	N	Y	N	Y	Hart	N	Y	N	Y	Lausche	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd	N	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	N	Y	Young	N	Y	N	Y	Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN				
Holland	N	Y	N	Y	Humphrey	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr	N	Y	N	Y	Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	N	Y	N	Y	McCarthy	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney	N	Y	N	Y	Wiley	Y	Y	±	±
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING				
Russell	N	Y	N	Y	Eastland	N	Y	N	Y	Morse	N	Y	Y	Y	McGee	-	±	-	±
Talmadge	N	Y	N	Y	Stennis	N	Y	N	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y	O'Mahoney	-	±	-	±
IDAHOO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA									
Church	N	Y	N	Y	Hennings	N	Y	N	Y	Clark	N	Y	N	Y					
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	Y	Symington	N	Y	-	±	Scott	N	Y	N	Y					
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND									
Douglas	N	Y	N	Y	Mansfield	N	Y	N	Y	Green	N	Y	-	±					
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	Murray	N	Y	-	±	Pastore	N	Y	N	Y					
INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA									
Hartke	N	Y	N	Y	Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	Johnston	N	Y	N	Y					
Capehart	Y	Y	-	±	Hruska	Y	N	N	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

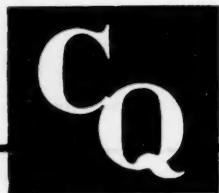
Committee Hearings

- June 29 -- SMALL BUSINESS ACT AND SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT OF 1958, Senate Banking and Currency, Small Business Subc. (continued from June 22).
- June 29 -- SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY, House Small Business, Special Subc., Nashville, Tenn.
- June 29, 30, July 1 -- EQUAL TIME REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL BROADCASTS, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications and Power Subc.
- June 30, July 1 -- COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 (S 1733-1737, 1889), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce (continued from June 25).
- July 7 -- PROPOSED POST OFFICE ACQUISITION OF RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, Senate Post Office and Civil Service (postponed from June 22).
- July 8 and 9 -- TURKEYS, House Agriculture, Dairy and Poultry Subc.
- July 9 -- PATENTS FOR PLANTS (S 1447), Senate Judiciary, Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subc.
- July 14-16 -- SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN TRADE AND FOREIGN AID, House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 3.
- Nov. 2 -- TAX REFORM, House Ways and Means.

Other Events

- June 27 -- HAWAII PRIMARY AND STATEHOOD REFERENCE.
- July 4 -- EAST FRONT OF THE U.S. CAPITOL, President Eisenhower to lay cornerstone.
- July 13-14 -- AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSN., annual conference, Carbondale, Ill.
- July 13-15 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, annual meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- July 13-17 -- WESTERN RESOURCES CONFERENCE, first annual meeting, Boulder, Colo.
- July 13-19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, address by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller July 13, Sen. Hugh Scott July 14 and Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) July 15, Coliseum, New York City.
- July 20-23 -- TOWNSEND CLUBS OF AMERICA, 19th national convention, Portland, Ore.

- July 21 -- LAUNCHING OF N.S. SAVANNAH, Mrs. Eisenhower to christen ship.
- July 28 -- HAWAII ELECTIONS.
- Aug. 2-5 -- GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Aug. 4 -- MISSISSIPPI GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY; runoff Aug. 25.
- Aug. 11-14 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 23-30 -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AND KOREA (AMVETS), national convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Sept. 3-6 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla.
- Sept. 8-11 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF SECURITIES ADMINISTRATORS, annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Sept. 12-16 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 17-25 -- AFL-CIO, annual convention, San Francisco, Calif.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Oct. 13 -- EISENHOWER LIBRARY GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES, President Eisenhower to attend, Abilene, Kan.
- Oct. 18-21 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, annual meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 28-30 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 28th annual meeting, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.
- Nov. 3 -- ELECTIONS in several states for state legislatures; gubernatorial elections in Mississippi, Kentucky.
- Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.



'Block that Veto' Congress sent to the President a \$1.4-billion compromise housing bill that carried a smaller authorization than either the original House or Senate versions of the measure. The cuts were described as a "block that veto" attempt, but Budget Director Stans and HHFA Administrator Mason said they would recommend a veto of the bill anyway. Only one Republican conferee signed the conference report, and Congressional Democrats were not uniformly happy with the bill either. Majority Leader Johnson said he had hoped for a "bolder, more imaginative bill." (Page 853)

States' Rights

A controversial bill to limit the application of the Federal preemption doctrine was passed by the House, 225-192, despite charges by its critics that it would lead to almost endless litigation. Various described as a "states' rights" and a "court curb" measure, the bill was prompted by a 1957 Supreme Court decision banning state prosecution of sedition against the Federal Government. (Page 855)

Budget Unbalanced

The Senate flung caution to the winds and for the first time this year passed an appropriation bill exceeding Administration requests. It voted \$4 billion for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare -- \$365 million more than the President asked. Most of the increase went to the National Institutes of Health, but there was talk that the President might freeze some NIH funds, as he had before. There also was talk of a veto. (Page 857)

Campaign Finances

Candidates for the House and Senate in 1958 reported spending \$3,283,655.37 in their personal campaigns, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation of official reports. The comparable figure in 1954, the last previous off-year election, was \$3,062,235.65. The official reports give only an incomplete picture of campaign spending. (Page 876)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Housing, wheat, State-Justice funds, Independent Offices funds, page 891; Labor-HEW funds, Executive Offices funds, page 894.

HOUSE: Debt limit increase, housing, Supreme Court powers, page 892.

'Fair Share'

What is a "fair share" of the Federal spending pie? No one in the Nation's capital is quite sure. But it is something every Senator and Representative is convinced his state or district is entitled to. And right now it's something two states say they aren't getting. The entire New York delegation in Congress has launched a drive to secure a larger share of Defense Department procurement contracts for their state. A West Virginia Representative is campaigning to get more military installations and payrolls for his. (Page 871)

Shades of Teapot Dome

Congress has looked with a wary eye on President Eisenhower's recommendation that it consider disposing of the Navy's four petroleum reserves. For many lawmakers the suggestion resurrected the ghost of the Teapot Dome oil scandal of the 1920s. The purpose of the naval petroleum reserve program is to have large amounts of oil in the ground in strategic locations ready for use by the military during times of national emergency. But the program's director says only one of the four reserves meets these requirements. (Page 868)

Nuclear War

A Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee began hearings on the biological and environmental effects of nuclear war, and a parade of Government experts made their way to Capitol Hill to describe the destruction that a nuclear attack would wreak on the United States. One witness said an attack of the scope postulated by the subcommittee would make half the dwellings in the Nation uninhabitable. Another said a 10-megaton blast would kill everyone exposed within two miles. In earlier hearings this year, Congressional groups have studied fallout, radiation safety and other problems in the atomic energy field. (Page 861)